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The Royal Gold Medal

PRESENTATION TO SIR GILES GILBERT SCOTT, R.A., LL.D., AT THE GENERAL MEETING, MONDAY, 22 JUNE 1925

(THE PRESIDENT, MR. J. ALFRED GOTCH, HON. M.A (OXON.), IN THE CHAIR.)

THE PRESIDENT : Ladies and gentlemen, component parts of a most distinguished audience, I think you will agree with me that anyone of a well-balanced mind and of a modesty of disposition such as distinguishes the hero of this evening will be best pleased if he is not long held in embarrassing suspense while a list of his virtues and his achievements is given. Therefore I do not propose to indulge in a long disquisition upon the works of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. But this, I think, may be said : that he is one of a long line—or shall we say dynasty ?—of architects, and perhaps I may say without being accused of plagiarism that he is one of two men who, hardly out of their teens, have adorned Liverpool with two of its most distinguished buildings ; one, St. George's Hall, civil in its character, the other the Cathedral, ecclesiastical. It is of interest to remember that Sir Giles Scott's grandfather was one of the early recipients of the Gold Medal, at a date so long ago that I am sure it is beyond the experience of any of those who are present, namely, 1859. And in subsequent years he was the Institute's President.

Following the hint which I have already given, I do not propose to enlarge upon Sir Giles Scott's works. Only two will I mention out of a long series which would themselves have entitled him to be the recipient of our Gold Medal. At Clare College, Cambridge, he has given us an example of scholarly architecture, and in Liverpool Cathedral he has given an example of fine ecclesiastical work. I think those who have seen it will agree with me in saying that, so far as it has gone, at present, it presents as much interest and artistic enchantment as any of our old cathedrals that we love so well. It has this further distinction : that there are presented in its erection problems of construction which either never came before the ancient builders or were avoided by them. To have designed Liverpool Cathedral is a distinction which, alone, would entitle any architect to receive our Gold Medal, and, in a moment, I shall have the greatest possible pleasure in asking Sir Giles Gilbert Scott to accept the Medal. Before actually coming to that interesting part of the ceremony, however, I would ask one of our American brethren who have favoured us on this occasion with their presence, to say a few words in regard to the subject of this evening. It is not often that we are favoured with the presence of two eminent representatives of our art from America, and I think it would be a pity on this occasion not to take advantage of their presence. So that, at whatever inconvenience or embarrassment to Mr. Cass Gilbert, I will ask him to say a

few words before I actually present the Gold Medal.

MR. CASS GILBERT (Hon. Corresponding Member): It is with much embarrassment, and yet with a peculiar pleasure that I accepted, only a moment ago, the invitation which the President sent down to me after I took my seat, to say a few words in regard to the award of the Royal Gold Medal to Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Reminiscences are, perhaps, not in order, but I may say that when I first came to London forty-five years ago, Sir George Gilbert Scott was then the great leading light. It is with a remembrance of Street, and Alfred Waterhouse, and Pearson and Burges and Norman Shaw, that I feel you are carrying on the tradition of the time when, it seems to me, England re-awoke to the beauty of its native style of architecture. Sir Giles Gilbert Scott is carrying on, as your President has said, a great tradition. I went to Liverpool last year for the special purpose of seeing his Cathedral, a design already well known throughout the world from many illustrations, and known to us and studied by us in America with, I might say, almost fervent affection. I was deeply impressed with its importance as a great work of art. It has that quality of combination of structure and form and beauty and colour, of vitality in detail and originality of plan which is not a copy of anything that exists. Yet for all that, it carries out the idea of a great Cathedral in a splendid, vital and original way. In carrying, as I hope I do, some of the tradition of the Anglo-Saxon race—for my people came from Devonshire 300 years ago—I want to say that I share also in the pride which you must feel in having another great architect among yourselves who can produce so vital and so beautiful a thing so thoroughly well done. It gives me the greatest pleasure to offer to the Royal Institute of British Architects my congratulations on their selection of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott as their Medallist, and my congratulations to him on the honour which you are bestowing upon him.

THE PRESIDENT: I feel that it is almost like dashing one's fist into the face of a baby to ask another of our American guests—who has only just arrived by aeroplane from Paris and very nearly missed his dinner in consequence—at a moment's notice to say a few words in relation to this most important and delightful subject. I will ask Mr. Everett Waid, the President of the American Institute of Architects, who honours us with his presence to-night, to say just a few words.

MR. EVERETT WAID: I should have been well content to keep silent after our country had been so well represented by the Past-President of the American Institute of Architects, one whom we honour for the long list of great works which he has done in our country. I should have been the more willing to do so in that I have risked my life for the first time in an aeroplane. I felt that I could not miss this occasion; but hereafter I shall have more respect for precedent and take the train to the boat. I am glad to be here to see the Medal awarded, because I feel that every word which has been said is so well deserved by the recipient of the honour which is to be given to-night. I made a special trip a few days ago to Liverpool to see Sir Giles's magnificent work, and it far exceeded my expectations. In Paris, where I have been to the Exposition, it appeared to me that a great effort has been made, as have similar efforts in my own country in past years, to achieve something great in architecture by doing something eccentric, believing that greatness in design is a complete departure from all precedent. But I feel that in Liverpool Cathedral we have a masterpiece which breathes the spirit of art with respect to tradition.

SIR GILES GILBERT SCOTT was then invested with the Royal Gold Medal

SIR GILES, in reply, said: I am sure you will agree with me that brevity is the motto for to-night, and I do not propose to say many words. But brevity may be carried a little farther, perhaps, than is customary, and I should like very much, if I might, to follow a distinguished precedent and say two words. I have really only to say "Thank you!" and to say it with all my heart. Sixty-six years ago a distinguished forbear of mine, my grandfather, received the Gold Medal—I do not think the Institute inhabited these premises at that time—I am told that it held its meetings in a room attached to a "pub." I do not know whether that is true, but I like to contemplate the idea of my grandfather receiving his Gold Medal in a public house!

I always think that His Majesty's Gold Medal is an honour which the profession is exceptionally proud of. I do not know whether similar honours are given to other professions and arts, but I think

that the architectural profession is particularly distinguished in receiving this recognition of their art from the hands of the King, or the Queen, as the case may be. It is to me especially a great honour to receive this Medal of his Majesty on the recommendation of my brother architects, for I do not think there is a greater honour than to have the recognition of one's brother architects.

I do not know whether it is the Cathedral or the telephone-box which is responsible for this award. I do not think the telephone-box design is so well known ; soon it will be better known. I am afraid 40,000 of these things are going to be spread about the towns of the country. Imagine 40,000 Liverpool Cathedrals ; it would be terrible.

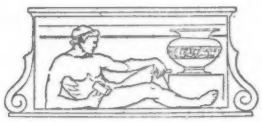
It gives me very great pleasure to say " Thank you ! " with all my heart for what Mr. Cass Gilbert and Mr. Everett Waid have said to-night. I have a great admiration for American architects and American architecture ; I think their work is wonderful. It was a great sorrow to me when my friend Bertram Goodhue, who was responsible for most of the ecclesiastical architecture of recent times in American, died. The words of Mr. Cass Gilbert and Mr. Waid give me encouragement to go on with the next section of the Cathedral, which we hope to start in July this year and which will comprise the central space and, I hope, the next pair of transepts.

I think the Gold Medal is usually regarded as the climax to an architect's career, but I don't like to think it is the climax of my career. I am full of hope that I shall be able to do a little more work before I pass away.

MR. E. GUY DAWBER (President-Elect) : Before we part to-night I have one very pleasant duty to perform, and that is, to ask you to pass a vote of thanks to our retiring President, Mr. Gotch. Mr. Gotch, for two years, has occupied the chair with distinction in every possible way ; his addresses have been masterly expositions expressed with the felicity and clearness which was to be expected from one of the most scholarly writers of our time on the history of English Renaissance architecture, and he has conducted the work of the Institute in a way that we shall never forget. I therefore ask you to pass to him a hearty vote of thanks.

The vote was passed by acclamation.

THE PRESIDENT : I rise with singular embarrassment, because I had not the slightest idea that anything of this kind was going to take place. But I thank you for the very kind way in which you have received Mr. Dawber's remarks, and I can only say that whatever success has attended the period during which I have occupied this presidential chair, it is owing to the kindness and the devotion to duty of the Council and the members of the Institute. The whole of the period during which I have presided over this Institute has been distinguished for the genuine endeavour of all concerned to forward the interests not only of the Institute itself, but of architecture as well, and I shall always look back with the very greatest pleasure to the period during which I have performed these duties, which, I may say *en passant*, are becoming more and more arduous as the years go by. I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for the very kind way in which you have received this vote.



Recent Developments in Apartment Housing in America

BY WILLIAM T. BENSLYN, A.R.I.B.A., A.R.C.A. (GODWIN BURSAR, 1923)

FIG. 28.—MAIN ENTRANCE COLONNADE, LEXINGTON AVENUE, THE SHELTON, NEW YORK
Arthur Loomis Harmon, Architect

THE principal advances which are being made in the design of apartment houses in America appear to be due to the following causes.

Architects are giving very close attention to economics, especially to the analysis of building costs in their relation to land values, and are demonstrating to real estate speculators that first-class design and original thought pay. Instead of adopting accepted ways of doing things without investigation, they are arriving at better solutions of old problems by thinking them out afresh from first principles. They approach new problems from the standpoint of the logical analysis of possibility. Although the detail employed is largely of traditional origin, the mass and scale of the buildings on which it is used are directly influenced by modern construction and requirements.

A human dwelling remains a human dwelling, whether a cave, cottage or apartment, but the possibilities of modern mechanical science have enabled the latter to assume a very distinctive type of expression. The adoption of all kinds of labour-saving devices and fittings, leads to great compactness of planning, although rooms are in many cases smaller than those for similar purposes in England, the effective space is as great owing to the employment of standardised fittings and the careful consideration of their position in relation to furniture, doors, windows, etc. The general use of central heating simplifies planning by the elimination of smoke-flues from the majority of the rooms, although the social value of the open fire is appreciated and the better class apartments have at least one in the living-room. The use of elevators in all apartments over five storeys is common. Their number and position are two of the most important factors in the design. In the most expensive apartments, each elevator serves only one or at most two entrance foyers per floor. In the less expensive elevators serve a public corridor from which three or more apartments are entered at each floor. The relation of initial to recurring cost is closely studied, especially in buildings which are owned co-operatively or by the large holding corporations. This remark does not apply to those built by speculators for sale. This question is considered from the point of view of saving in labour and service as well as upkeep and repairs.

Good management and efficient service are two of the factors in the success of apartments which cannot be con-

trolled by the architect; but in America there seem to be numerous persons who specialise in the running of these buildings, the result being that the large loaning companies are willing to finance schemes up to 66 per cent. of their cost and to make loans of as much as 2,000,000 dollars on a single scheme. The rate of interest varies from 5½ to 6½ per cent., but there is apparently no lack of promoters who are willing to commission architects to tackle schemes on a big scale.

Apartment houses are divided into two classes: (1) house-keeping apartments, and (2) apartment hotels which are either entirely or mainly composed of non-house-keeping apartments. I include typical examples selected from those which came under my notice during the seven weeks I spent in America. I visited New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, Cleveland and Boston. In all of these cities I was given opportunities to see the latest schemes executed, also buildings in course of erection as well as plans of projected schemes.

Apartments of all classes erected in New York must comply with the provisions of the New York Tenement Housing Act 1901. In order to understand the problem as it exists to-day, it is necessary to investigate the conditions which led to the passing of this Act. In the early days of New York, it was found convenient to split up city blocks 800 by 200 feet into building lots of 100 by 25 feet. When these were used for single family residences and a reasonable portion of each lot left unbuilt on, there was no objection to such dwellings, but as land became more valuable, the tendency even in good class dwellings was to crowd too much building on to the lot, making it impossible to light the interior effectively. As the city developed, the more fashionable residential district moved northward and the sites of the earlier private residences were used for tenement houses. The 100 by 25 foot lot thus became the standard size of building lot on which to erect a tenement house. The vital importance of light and air to human life was almost entirely disregarded. Hundreds of tenements were built, both of the "railroad" and "dumb-bell" type. In the former, only those rooms facing the street or the yard across the back of the site had windows. In the latter, the internal rooms had windows looking on to areas only 4 feet wide and often five storeys high. Four families were usually accommodated on each floor, a common staircase and sanitary conveniences being planned in the middle of the site. The living conditions in such tenements can only be described as abominable, and it is impossible to estimate the extent of the ill-effects from disease and lowered vitality caused by them. One of the first trained architects to take an interest in this problem was Mr. Ernest Flagg, who in 1894 wrote in the July number of *Scrivener's* an article under the title of "The New York Tenement House Evil and its Cure." In this he demonstrated clearly that the long and narrow site is one of the most wasteful shapes for such buildings owing to the greater length of outside walling required to enclose the same area arranged as an oblong than as a square and to the great amount of unrentable space in communicating corridors. He produced plans for sites 100 by 50, 100 by 75, and 100 by 100 feet, which compared with the "dumb-bell" type for similar sites provided the same amount of accommodation at 15 per cent. less cost and with reasonable light, air and privacy for all rooms. As far as one can ascertain, this was the first attempt to demonstrate the value of the application of scientific planning and analysis to the design of tenements. The 1901 Act, besides enforcing good standards of construction, deals with cubic air space in rooms, fire-escapes, sizes of windows, etc., and lays down a ratio between the area of the lot which may be built on and that which must be left vacant. In the case of the lots with only one street frontage 70 per cent. of the total area may be covered with buildings, but on corner lots this percentage is increased to 90 per cent. The intention was to fix a minimum unbuilt on area for each lot, but in practice it has been regarded as a maximum. Designs showing typical ways of dealing with sites of various sizes are illustrated later. In some of these, the owners have insisted on the architect covering the maximum area allowed by the Act. The results are not ideal but the best which can be obtained under the conditions. Rear apartments especially are only moderately lighted and ventilated except when they happen to overlook particularly favourable adjoining sites occupied by churchyards, school-playgrounds, etc. The disadvantages inherent in the development of small individual lots, especially in regard to the outlook from rear apartments, have long been realised, and schemes based on the development of a complete city block are becoming more common. In connection with housing for the middle and working classes in New York, Mr. Andrew J. Thomas has given great attention to the question of the proportion of a site which it is profitable to leave unbuilt on. In order to demonstrate his views on this point, Mr. Thomas prepared a plan for the New York State Housing Committee showing the development of a New York city block with garden apartments so planned that they only occupied 37½ per cent. of the total area. He also prepared figures showing that, compared with the usual apartments built to occupy 70 per cent. of the site, they would show a net income of 7·5 per cent. as compared with 6·9 per cent. The plan itself is of interest, as it consists of a number of U-shaped blocks arranged around a long internal garden, the blocks are separated from each other by passages which serve as entrances to the garden and permit the free circulation of air.

In planning his garden apartments at Jackson Heights for the Queensboro' Corporation, Mr. Thomas has adopted a modification of this arrangement. These apartments, besides being well planned, are very pleasing in their architectural treatment. They are intended for the middle classes. At garden level, the small courts of each block are occupied by garages on to the roofs of which the external fire-escapes discharge. The setting back of the houses, leaving a grass-covered space between them and the sidewalk, is a pleasant feature which is seldom seen in New York. The plans given (Figs. 1 and 2) illustrate slightly differing arrangements for a 120 feet and a 107 feet unit. In both instances there are two staircases, each serving a large and small apartment at each storey. The simple rectangular shape of the blocks is economical in building on account of the absence of small breaks. Internally, it gives rooms without awkward corners in which it is possible to arrange furniture satisfactorily. It will be

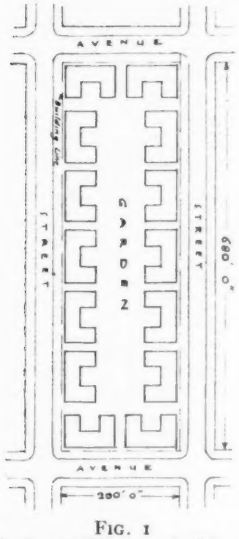


FIG. 1
Andrew J. Thomas, Architect

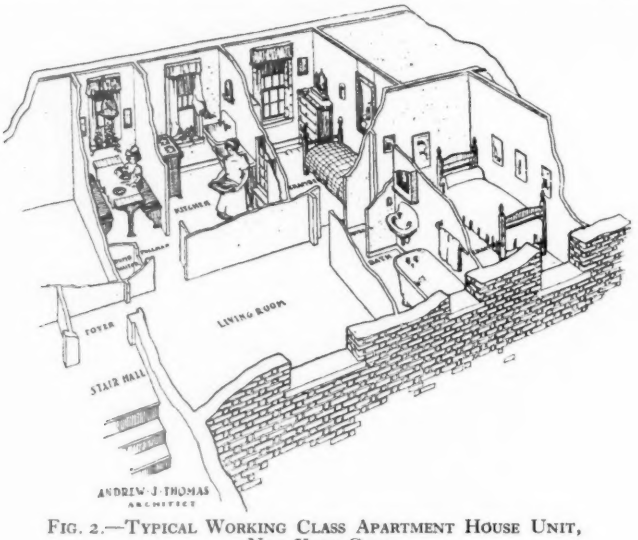


FIG. 2.—TYPICAL WORKING CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE UNIT, NEW YORK CITY

FIG. 3.—ENTRANCE APARTMENTS, JACKSON HEIGHTS, N.Y.
Andrew J. Thomas, Architect

noticed that these plans give good cross ventilation. The small loggias at the angles of the blocks are a pleasant feature of Western origin, they can be thrown open in summer-time or closed, as shown, in winter time. The photograph shows the restrained treatment of the elevations which are carried out in wine-coloured brickwork (Fig. 3). Although architectural features are almost entirely absent, these apartments have a breadth and simplicity reminiscent of Italian work of the earlier periods.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's housing scheme in the Astoria suburb of New York is an example of the application of similar principles of planning to tenement housing. After the war, a law was passed permitting insurance companies to invest up to 10 per cent. of their assets in building. This company decided to devote 100,000,000 dollars to housing investments. They commissioned Mr. Thomas to design fifty tenement houses, the rentals of which were not to exceed $9 per room per month, including the provision of steam heating, hot water, and electricity. These rentals are much lower than for similar privately owned apartments. The rate of interest on the capital invested was fixed at 5½ per cent. and notwithstanding the low rentals, the apartments are so designed that it will be possible to maintain this rate. These houses are intended as substitutes for the ordinary tenements erected on city blocks, only 50 per cent. of the site is covered with buildings instead of 70 per cent., as allowed by law, and yet these apartments, owing to the economies made possible by planning for complete blocks instead of individual blocks, will show an equally good return on the capital invested. The typical block plan (see Fig. 1) shows twelve U-shaped houses arranged on a site 600 by 200 ft.; the solid ends face the street and the open ends a garden 36 feet wide running the whole length of the

site. The courts separating the houses are 14 feet wide at their narrowest and 18 feet at their widest point. Fire escapes are placed in these courts and the internal angles of the open court of each house. The ground and typical floor plans read in conjunction with the block plan serve to illustrate the following important points of planning :—

1. Correct and economical placing of staircase.
2. Elimination of waste space in corridors.
3. Economic shape of rooms, relation of wall spaces to fittings, etc.
4. Grouping of fire escapes.
5. Use of space between blocks for light to subsidiary rooms and for air circulation between blocks.
6. Grouping of small individual areas into large inner court which opens out into the individual courts of the U-shaped block units.

This scheme is a notable attempt at a solution of the problem of tenement housing in its most difficult form. A minimum of four rooms per apartment has been fixed, the accommodation comprises living-room, dining-room or dining-recess, kitchen, one or two bedrooms and bath-room,per apartment (see Fig.2). Each house has five storeys and accommodates thirty-nine families. The basements are restricted to the width of the block immediately adjoining the street, the method of excavating being to run a steam shovel along both of the long sides of the site, each house has its own heating apparatus and fuel store located in its basement. All the roofs are flat and advantage is taken of this by using them as clothes-drying spaces. The elevations are very simple in character but a beautiful brick of brownish-yellow colour obtained from Holland, has been used. Mr. D. Everett Waid, the architect to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, has been associated with Mr. Thomas in the carrying out of this work.

Although the schemes already mentioned show a great advance on planning for small individual lots, they are confined to solutions for standard size New York city blocks. The question of the advisability of cutting up all land into such blocks by streets of the regulation town size is now receiving attention, and the cost of roads in relation to land development studied. Outside New York, there appears to be a greater tendency to treat each site on its merits and to keep the cost of land development lower by the use of cheap roads for secondary circulation with paths for foot traffic only instead of keeping the whole of the roads similar to town streets.

The " Black Rock " War Housing Scheme at Bridgeport, Connecticut, was carried out for the U.S. Government by Mr. R. Clipstone Sturgis of Boston. It is an excellent example of an apartment housing scheme which combines good design of the apartments themselves with a well thought out development of the land on which they are built. There is ample sunshine, light and air everywhere, and where trees occurred they have been carefully preserved. Apartments of three, four and five rooms were required, and three unit types of houses were designed, all three storey buildings with cellars. Each type has two apartments to each storey, planned with a central front staircase and a rear staircase immediately behind it which avoids the necessity for external iron fire escapes. The houses containing the four and five-room apartments are simple oblongs, which as examples of direct planning will be extremely difficult to improve upon. In spite of the limited nature of the accommodation, the kitchen, private and reception sections are sufficiently isolated whilst giving convenient service. The three-room apartments have been arranged cleverly to combine the advantages of planning some rooms in relation to the sides and others to the diagonal of a square, forming a special unit for use at corners which is especially useful at those which are not right angles. The block plan shows the variety of arrangement which can be obtained by the use of those three unit types, in all cases the rooms have ample light and air besides a pleasant outlook. Forty families are accommodated per acre. Economy has been studied throughout, but there is no unpleasant effect of standardisation, the elevations are greatly helped by the use of classical detail for the entrance porches. Apart from the keystones and arched heads of the well-proportioned sash windows they are the only features used to break the expanse of plain brickwork. Projecting porches in wood are provided at the rear of all types of house; besides being a pleasant feature they are found useful for drying clothes. Flat roofs are used throughout finished against low parapets. There are no fireplaces and the whole of the buildings are heated from a plant located in a separate building, but provision could be made for the installation of heating plants in the basements of individual groups should they be converted to private ownership.

Some of the most original and successful apartments for the middle-classes are found in Baltimore, Ohio, where Mr. Clyde N. Friz has carried out a number of schemes which, besides being good architecturally, are particularly clever solutions of difficult site problems. He has succeeded in building apartments which admirably fulfil the following conditions :—

(*a*) Produce an economic rental.
(*b*) Provide all reasonable modern conveniences.
(*c*) Are not expensive to run or keep up.
(*d*) Do not detract from the natural beauty of the site on which they are built.

The outskirts of Baltimore are being developed on good lines with a view to the preservation of natural beauty. The land which Mr. Friz chose for these apartments was practically undeveloped woodland which, on account of its awkward levels and secluded position, did not appeal to the ordinary real estate speculators. Being relatively cheap, there has been no necessity to crowd it unduly with buildings. His two first apartments were the Tuscany and Lombardy. The former has an interesting feature which solves the garage problem by placing a large garage in front of the building, but at basement level, and using its flat roof as a forecourt and Italian garden. The photograph (Fig. 4) shows the flank of the garage in relation to the building as a whole. The beauty of the site and the variety of levels are also shown by this photograph. A more recent group only just completed at the time of my visit are known as Garden Apartments. They are an interesting example of the adaptation of a courtyard plan to a

FIG. 4.—TUSCANY APARTMENTS, BALTIMORE. Clyde N. Friz, Architect

Fig. 5.—GARDEN APARTMENTS, BALTIMORE. Clyde N. Friz, Architect

site which has a fall of 1 in 10 from north to south. The apartments are arranged in five separate houses, three of which are placed in relation to the higher and two to the lower level. The courtyard itself is 185 feet long by 100 feet wide, the shorter dimension being in the direction of the fall. It is entered through a gap which is left between the houses occupying the south side. The levels on either side of the entrance are such that it has been possible to arrange two apartments at basement level. The three remaining houses are placed one in the centre of the north side immediately opposite the entrance and the others on the east and west sides with their ends in line with the back of the centre block. By this means their entrances group with the terrace running across the north side of the courtyard. These houses are a storey higher than those on the south side and are linked together with loggias roofed at the level of the lower blocks. In addition to completing the quadrangle the loggias act as open-air porches for those apartments which immediately adjoin them. They are open both sides and serve to ventilate the courtyard by catching any breeze from whichever direction it may be blowing (Fig. 5). Each house has three storeys in addition to the basement, which is well lighted and devoted to stores and servants' rooms, but in some cases additional living rooms are provided with staircases to the ground floor apartments. Where garages are provided they occupy a portion of the basements opening on to yards which are screened by the loggias. There are two apartments to each storey served by a central staircase lighted from the open-air porches at first and second floor levels. A service staircase is also planned to each pair of apartments, an economy being effected by arranging one dumb-waiter and incinerator on the landing between each pair of kitchens. The plans, sections, elevations and photograph (Fig. 6) explain the points mentioned above; and the general plan, besides showing the lay-out, gives details of the arrangement at entrance and basement levels. These buildings possess much of the charm of the smaller Italian villas and farm-houses and show how successfully symmetry and informality can be combined (Fig. 7). Although the rectangular character of the blocks is maintained, there is no effect of monotony owing to the clever way in which the loggias and open-air porches give interesting light and shade to the design. There are no mouldings except round the main entrance doorways, but the common bricks used throughout have been covered with stucco which here and there covers a projecting course. The windows are

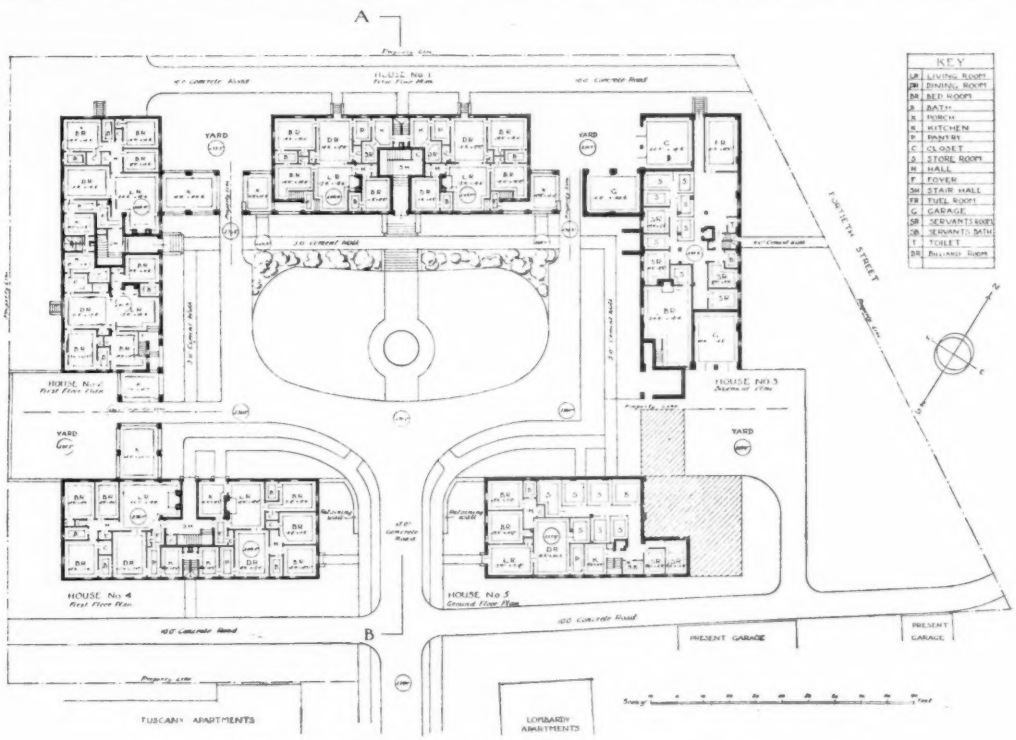


FIG. 6

inward-opening casements, the frames of which have a rebate on the outer face so that a gauze screen can be fixed during the mosquito season. The cost of construction was 48 cents per foot cube, the finish throughout being first-class. All floors are fireproof and the public passages and staircases are finished with red tiles. The attached schedule gives an idea of the financial side of this scheme.

Taking into consideration the difficulties of the site and the low cost of construction, one cannot speak too highly of the result obtained, which certainly charmed me as much as any apartments I saw in America.

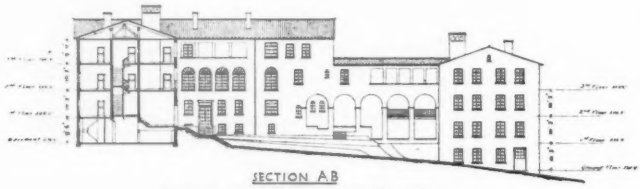


FIG. 7

BALTIMORE GARDEN APARTMENTS, No 1.
C. N. FRIZ, ARCHITECT.

Individual Ownership.		
Investment (including ground)		$95,000·00
Financed as follows :—		
1st Mortgage	$47,000·00	
Stock	48,000·00	
		95,000·00
Income.		
Four (4) Stalls at $150.00	$600·00	
A-1 and B-1 at $3,000.00	6,000·00	
A-2 and B-2 at $2,750.00	5,500·00	
A-3 and B-3 at $2,500.00	5,000·00	
	$17,100·00	
Vacancies 10 per cent.	1,710·00	
Gross Income		15,390·00
Expenses.		
Interest	$2,820·00	
Taxes	1,000·00	
Janitor (one half-time)	500·00	
Coal	500·00	
Water, Light and Insurance ..	300·00	
Repairs and Incidentals	500·00	
	$5,620·00	
Sinking Fund	3,916·67	
		9,536.67
Net Income		$5,853·33

Having dealt with these examples of the apartments provided for the workers and middle classes, I will now give examples of those for the wealthier classes, more especially for those living in New York. At the moment, the favourite localities for apartments of the highest class are Park Avenue and the upper part of Fifth Avenue. The rooms provided in these modern apartments are on the same scale as those in private houses of the highest class. Although the majority of wealthy New Yorkers now use an apartment as their working and winter residence, the family spending most of its time in the country, this has not always been the case. Formerly, there was considerable prejudice against apartments, but since it has been demonstrated that the same accommodation can be obtained with less cost in upkeep and service in an apartment than in a first-class private house, they have become increasingly popular. In the older type of apartments erected as late as 1895, a large proportion of the site was taken up by staircases, lifts, passages and ineffective light courts, only those rooms facing the street being adequately lighted. The plan given shows a typical method of dealing with a site 100 feet by 100 feet, the only idea in the plan being to plan one long and narrow apartment on each 100 feet by 25 feet section. In type of plan they were very similar to tenements (Fig. 8). The rentals per floor of such apartments varied from 5,000 to 7,000 dollars. Comparing them with a building such as 630, Park Avenue, which has only one apartment on each floor, one can see that although the latter is less costly to build, having less partitions, doors, windows, fittings, etc., it is far more attractive, and produces a rental of from ten to thirteen thousand dollars, according to the floor on which it is located. Mr. J. E. R. Carpenter has greatly improved the planning of the better class apartment in New York. He is an architect who has had the benefit of studying French planning as well as a considerable knowledge of real estate development. By promoting these schemes he has demonstrated in a practical way the advantages of fine planning, good equipment, economy and refined architectural design. All these designs provide accommodation on the scale of the private houses to which those who can afford such homes are accustomed, as well as the conveniences offered by high-class apartment house service. The basic principle of planning is the segregation of the three main elements in the accommodation :

1. Entertaining rooms.
2. Family and private rooms.
3. Service and servants' quarters.

From a letting point of view, the ground or first floor is least valuable. A portion of it is given up to main and offices, etc. A lot depends on the locality in which the apartments are erected, but this space can be subdivided

APARTMENT BUILDING
630 PARK AVENUE
PLAN OF TYPICAL FLOOR

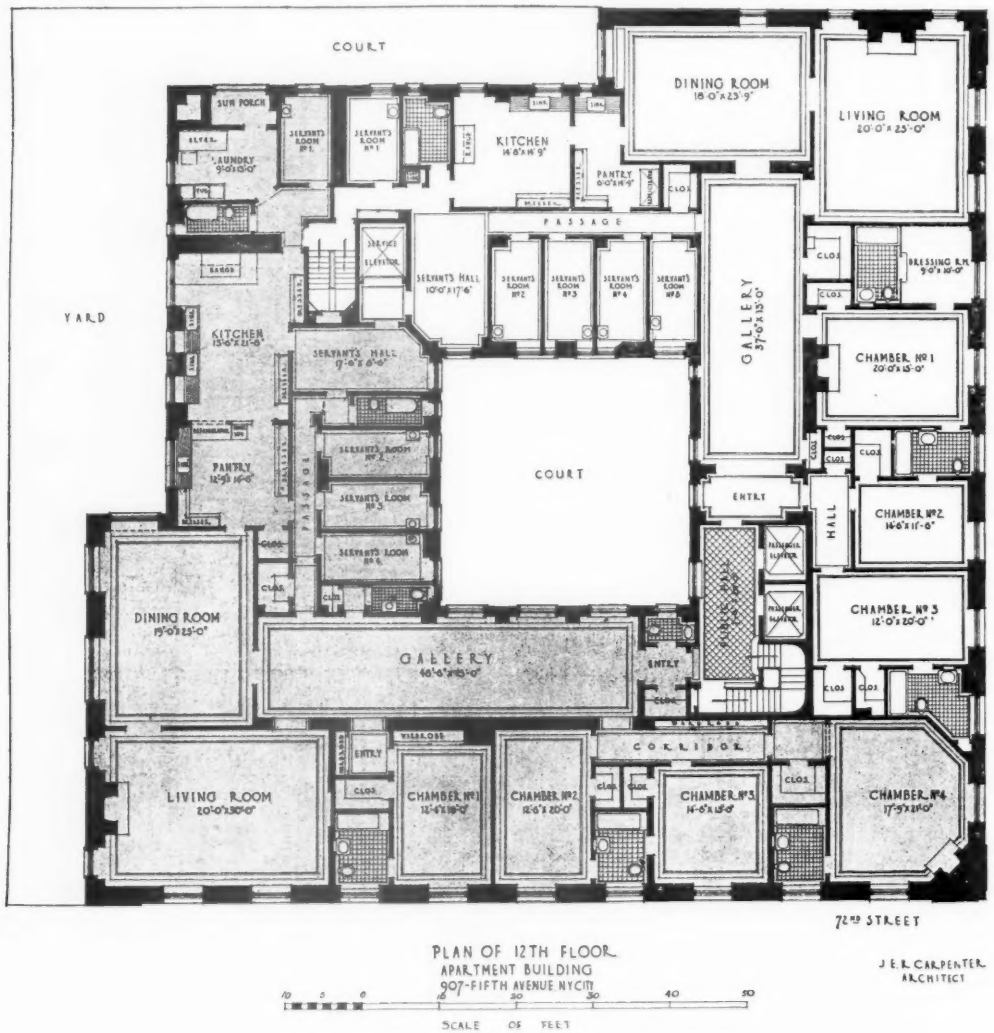
J. E. R. CARPENTER
ARCHITECT
681 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

0 5 0 10 20 30
SCALE OF FEET

FIG. 8

service entrances, superintendent's apartment and office. The rentable portion is often let in small suites for doctors' offices, and in certain cases for select shops, restaurants, for use as shops more cheaply than for living quarters. The arrangement of the actual accommodation does not vary greatly except in the provision of the number of

rooms. The function of the elevator lobby above the first floor is that of a vestibule in a private house. It serves one or sometimes two apartments per floor. From this the entrance is directly into a gallery or reception hall, but occasionally a secondary door leads directly to the private family hall. In large apartments this is a convenience. By keeping the principle of the subdivision of the accommodation in mind, most of the faults and disadvantages which are considered to be inherent in flats, are avoided ; practically all the family and entertaining rooms have an outlook to streets. The kitchens, although facing courts, are wherever possible, given cross ventillation, the servants' rooms are grouped together with their own corridor and staircase, each servant having a separate room with lavatory basin, a bathroom for their use also being provided. The entertaining section consists of dining-room, library, drawing-room and gallery, the latter being planned as a link between them and the private and service sections. In most plans it has no direct light, but is opened up to the other rooms with large doorways. The family portion



PLAN OF 12TH FLOOR
APARTMENT BUILDING
907-FIFTH AVENUE NYCITY

J.E.R. CARPENTER
ARCHITECT

SCALE OF FEET

FIG. 9

contains four or more bedrooms, ample bathrooms, one or two dressing-rooms, many closets fitted with space-saving appliances. Sometimes a private sitting-room or boudoir is included, or one of the larger bedrooms can be used for this purpose. Many of the most successful apartments are planned on sites 100 feet by 100 feet at the angle of a city block, enabling practically the whole of the important rooms to overlook the street.

630, Park Avenue, is a good example of the most luxurious type of New York apartment building, which illustrates most of the points mentioned above. The lighting and ventilation of all rooms are excellent, the arrangement of the dining-room, pantry, kitchen and servants' hall could not well be improved. The pantry cuts off the kitchen from the dining-room, and the servants' hall acts as a passage from the kitchen to the private hall, servants' quarters and gallery. The sizes of the rooms are shown on the plan.

550, Park Avenue, is another example of an apartment on an angle site, 115 feet by 100 feet. It has, however, two apartments to each floor, the larger one having frontages to 62nd Street and Park Avenue, and the smaller to 62nd Street only. The same principles of plannings are applied, but all the rooms are smaller. Neither the servants' hall nor pantry has direct light, but both act as cut-offs for kitchen smells. There is no main staircase, but two passenger elevators placed separately, each serving the private vestibules of its own group of flats. This system gives much greater privacy than two elevators serving a common vestibule from which both apartments open. In practice, there is little delay in waiting for the elevator to complete its trip. The service staircase is placed between the two kitchens, accessible from the stair hall, which also has a servants' passenger elevator and service elevator opening on to it. In both these apartments there is a room opening directly out of the gallery which can be used either as an additional living-room or as a bedroom. The smaller apartment has only two reception rooms instead of the larger ones' three. Its bedroooms overlook the court, but are all some distance away from the kitchens, which occupy one side of another court on to which the servants' rooms look out. In this case only three servants' bedrooms are provided per apartment, additional servants' rooms which are placed on the top floor can be rented independently. Hanging cupboards for servants' clothes are provided in the corridor to avoid encroaching on the 80 square feet allotted to such rooms.

No. 907, Fifth Avenue, which occupies a site of 142 feet by 114 feet, is planned round an internal court 32 feet square, which lights the servants' rooms, galleries and public hall. The ground floor is divided into one large and one small apartment, a superintendent's apartment and handsome entrance hall. The second, third, fourth, fifth and twelfth storeys (Fig.9) have two apartments of fourteen and sixteen rooms to each storey. The sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh storeys are partly duplex and partly single apartments, each storey having one large apartment and half of the duplex. The apartments are L-shaped, which has caused a different arrangement of accommodation to those previously considered. The gallery has direct light from the internal court, only the living-rooms overlook the street, the remainder of the outer walls being given up to bedrooms. In the larger apartment a laundry with drying porch is provided. Both the kitchens have outside exposures and are isolated from the dining-rooms by pantries. The elevators are planned at the junction of the two apartments and discharge on to a public hall opening directly on to the galleries.

Although angle sites are the most desirable, quite a number of apartment schemes are of necessity built on sites having only one street frontage varying from 100 to 50 feet. The favourite plan for a width of 100 feet or 75 feet is the " H " shape, the apartments are considerably smaller than those already considered, the majority having four to the storey. 120, East Seventy-fifth Street, by Mr. Donn Barber, is typical of the better solutions, the planning could not well be simpler (Fig.10). The elevator hall is in the centre of the site, and on to it both the passenger and freight elevators discharge. At either end there are doors to the apartments, and on either side there is a door leading to a staircase. By this planning, external fire escapes are avoided. The two larger apartments are planned at the back of the site, and the two smaller overlooking the street. Only two of the principal rooms overlook the courts. It will be noticed that in spite of the limited accommodation the segregation of the accommodation into family, service and entertaining sections is maintained. These apartments were primarily intended for those wishing to reside in a good neighbourhood, but who did not wish to keep up a large establishment requiring many servants. The whole of the rooms are adequately lighted, square-headed windows being used throughout. The partitions are varied somewhat on the different floors to suit individual taste.

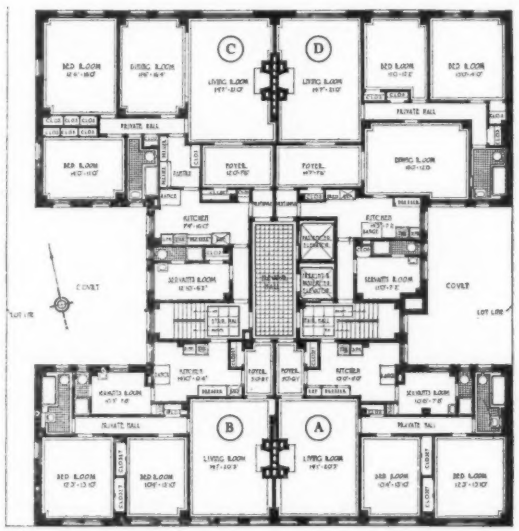


FIG. 10.—120 EAST SEVENTY-FIFTH STREET, N.Y.C.
Donn Barber, Architect

In this connection the advantages of steel framing are obvious. Only the living-rooms have fireplaces, but where the dining-room is planned *en suite* with it, its omission from the latter is not noticeable.

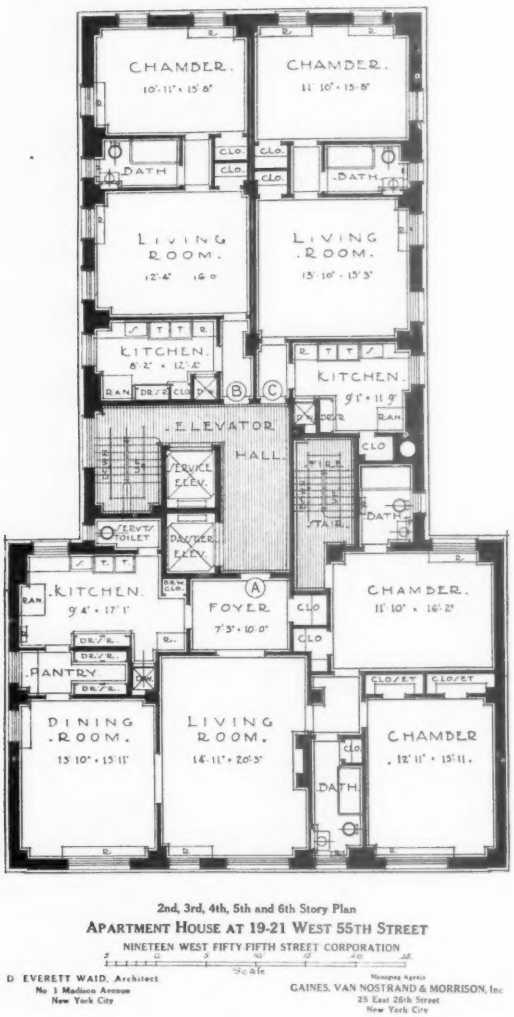


FIG. 11

are two small apartments which consist of living-room, kitchen, bedroom and bathroom. The outlook of these is to the narrow courts at the sides and to the somewhat wider court at the back. It is usually assumed that similar

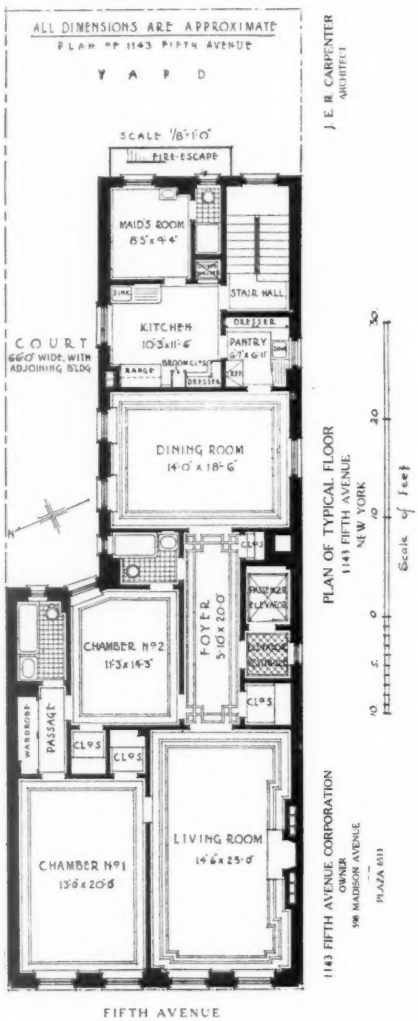
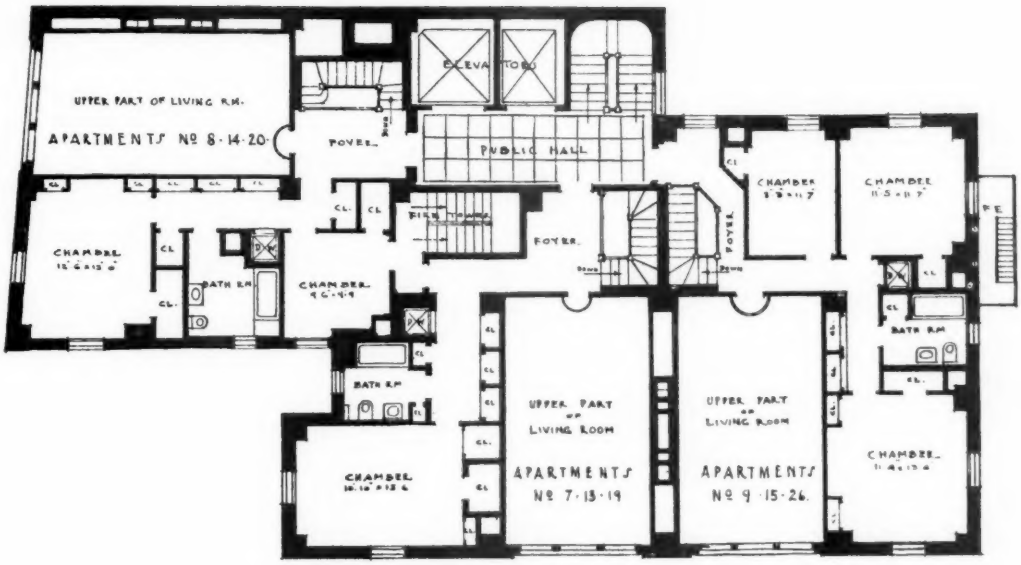


FIG. 12

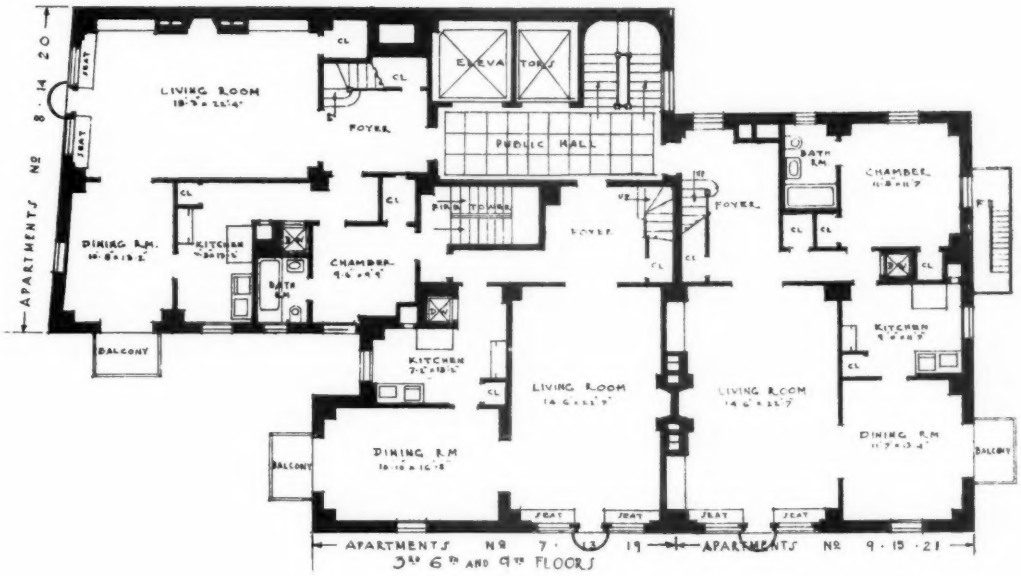
Lots only 50 feet wide present much greater difficulties of planning. An example of a solution on such a site is the house designed by Mr. D. Everett Waid, at 19–21, West Fifty-fifth Street. In this example one medium-sized apartment occupies the whole of the frontage to the street and has a south aspect (Fig. 11). At the back, there

courts will be left by adjoining owners. The value of the apartment increases as they are located on the higher floors. The front apartments easily let at £1,000 a year, and the smaller vary from £300 to £500 according to floor. The internal areas are built of buff bricks. The drawings of this apartment are typical of the best Ameri-



4TH 7TH AND 10TH FLOORS

FIG. 13



3RD 6TH AND 9TH FLOORS

FIG. 14

9 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, NEW YORK. Helmle & Corbett, Architects

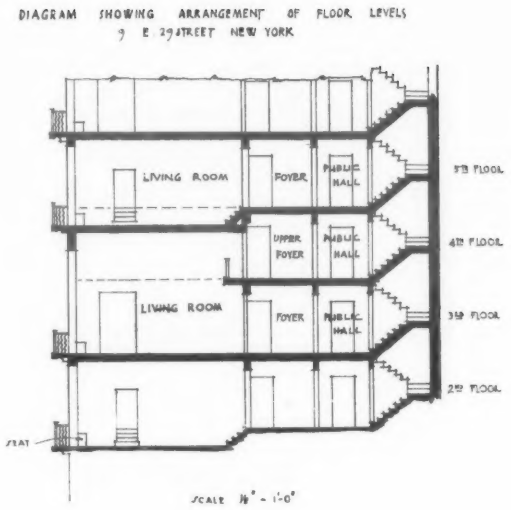


FIG. 15

Helmle & Corbett, Architects, New York

FIG. 15A

ENTRANCE TO NO. 9 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, NEW YORK

Messrs. Helmle & Corbett, Architects

Sketch by W, T. Benslyn

can practice in construction and show how fully all points of equipment are worked out previous to erection.

1143, Fifth Avenue, by Mr. J. E. R. Carpenter, is an example of an apartment house planned on a narrow site 30 feet wide, but adjoining a building controlled by the same owners, so that the rear rooms overlook a court 66 feet wide (Fig. 12). There is only one apartment to each floor and the entrance is direct into a foyer which links the dining-room with the living-room, making a suite for entertaining. The kitchen, pantry, maids' room and servants' staircase are all at the back of the site.

No. 9, East Twenty-ninth Street, New York, recently erected by Messrs. Helmle & Corbett, at the corner of University Place and East Twenty-ninth Street, does not follow any of the usual types either in plan or section. On the first or entrance floor there is a fine hall and vestibule leading to the public hall from which the elevators and main staircase lead to the upper floors. There are three small apartments on this floor. The planning of a garden at the angle of the site makes it possible to light apartments Nos. 1 and 2 entirely from street frontages, and to place one side of apartment No. 2 and the elevators against a blank wall. The upper floors are divided up in a most ingenious way, by keeping normal floor heights for the smaller rooms such as foyers, bedrooms, bathrooms, kitchens, &c., as well as the public hall, and dividing the height of these three floors between two living-rooms. On the Second, Fifth, Eighth, and Eleventh floors, there are three apartments, each with its foyer leading directly from the public hall, and a living-room four steps lower divided from the foyer by a small gallery, the additional height obtained in this way giving better scale to the room. The larger apartment has in addition two bedrooms, bathroom and kitchen, but the two smaller have only one bedroom. The Third and Fourth, Sixth and Seventh and the Ninth and Tenth floors are devoted to duplex apartments in which the living-room runs up through two storeys, being treated on studio lines with a curved ceiling. On the lower storey, dining-room and kitchen are thus made possible, over which there are bedrooms, &c., reached by an independent staircase from the foyer. Access to the public hall is provided from the upper as well as the lower floors. (Figs. 13, 14 & 15).

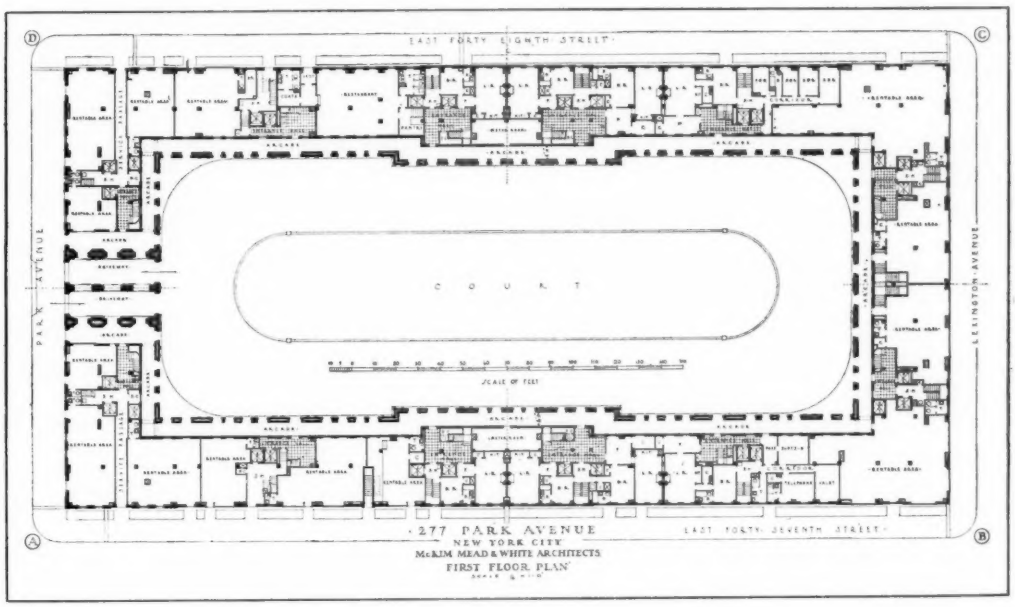


FIG. 16

Although this building is divided into two, three, four, five, six and seven-room apartments, it is found that the three, four and five are most sought after. Seven-room apartments are let for $4,000 per annum, three-room for $2,000. Servants' rooms are arranged in a pent-house on the roof, but it is quite possible to run the smaller apartments without servants. The kitchens are well designed, each having its incinerator, dumb-waiter, range, wash-tubs, refrigerator, and ice-making machine; laundries are arranged in the basement, a wash-tub, ironing-board, iron-heater and drying-closet being provided for each apartment. The iron-heaters are fitted with red lights to show when the current is in use. Externally, the design is a good expression of the internal arrangements. The whole is carried out in yellow brick, with stone dressings,

and has a well-designed entrance doorway of which a sketch is given.

In No. 277, Park Avenue, we have a further illustration of the advantages obtainable by dealing with a city block in one scheme. The site has frontages of 200 feet to Park and Lexington Avenues and of 400 feet to East Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets. The problem of placing apartments on such a site has many solutions, most of which have the fault of trying to cover too much of the site with buildings, which besides diminishing the amount of light and air required often results in ineffective spaces in the apartments themselves. Messrs. McKim Mead & White have avoided this by leaving almost 50 per cent. of the area of this site unbuilt on. The whole of opposite whichever entrance is wanted. All service entrances are planned leading from the side streets and Lexington Avenue, keeping the large internal court entirely free from tradesmen and their vans. There are pass-doors for communication between the entrance and service halls. One service and one passenger elevator are planned for each set of apartments, besides public and service staircases, so arranged that they meet the requirements of the Act with reference to means of escape in case of fire, thus avoiding the use of external iron staircases. The apartments vary in size from small non-housekeeping units consisting of foyer, living-room, bed and bathroom to large housekeeping apartments consisting of gallery, dining-room, living-room, three bed and two bathrooms,

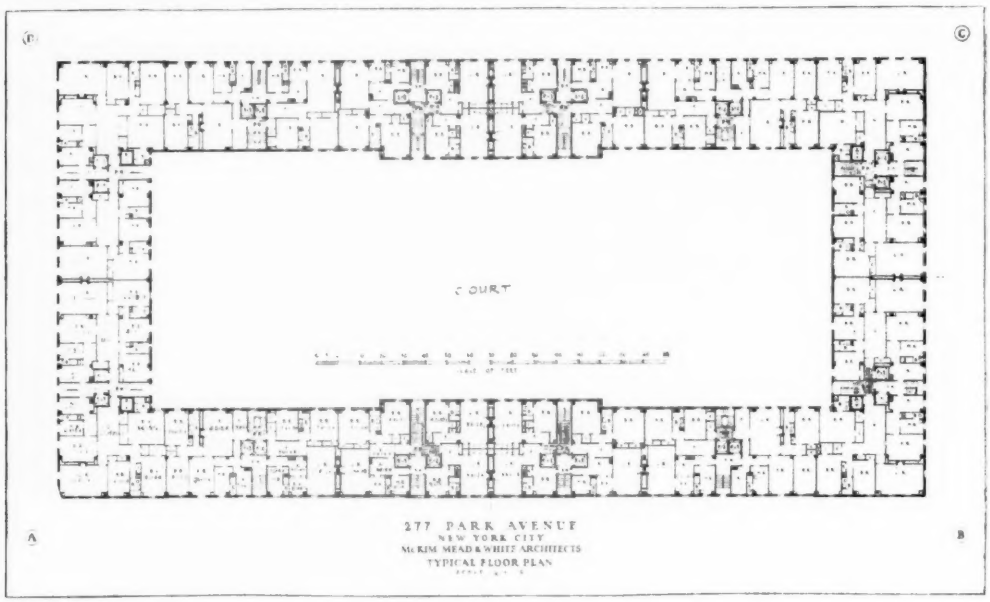


FIG. 17

this unbuilt on space is concentrated in one large internal court over 300 feet long and nearly 120 feet wide. This court is surrounded by buildings 128 feet high and varying in width from 41 to 45 feet. The width of the block has been carefully considered in relation to the effective lighting of the two rooms into which it is divided. The planning of the rooms in the apartments at the corners is very well managed. The entrance for residents is from Park Avenue and consists of two large arched driveways for in and out motor traffic, on either side of which there are openings leading directly to the arcade which surrounds the court. The apartments are divided into twelve sets, each set having its own entrance hall opening off the arcade. The centre of the court is occupied by a large planted space round which motors can drive stopping kitchen and maid's room. There are also smaller housekeeping units with foyer, living-room, dining annexe and kitchenette, two bed and one bathroom and maid's room. In all the above, ample cupboard space is provided. All bathrooms have windows and with the exception of the foyers and galleries, there are no rooms without direct light. No kitchens open on to the court which is thus kept entirely free from cooking smells. There is a difference of level of one storey between Park and Lexington Avenues, an additional storey being planned along the latter and part of the side streets. The greater part of the accommodation at street level is let off as shops. The storeys are 10 feet 2½ inches from floor to floor, and the rooms except bathrooms are all lighted by one or more sash windows 6 feet by 4 feet. There is a pent-house on

the roof in which additional servants' rooms and laundries are arranged. Above this level, the machine-rooms of the elevators are carried up and on the Park Avenue side, tanks are placed above them in two towers which have been treated architecturally. This scheme impresses one most by its extraordinary simplicity and sense of unity. There is no straining or forcing of the natural development of the requirements by the introduction of unnecessary architectural features. The character of the whole may be compared to that of an early Italian Renaissance palace in which the scale has been successfully handled. The three lower storeys are faced with stone, the remainder of the elevation being in brick. Each floor is equally well lighted by windows spaced symmetrically between slightly rusticated projections emphasising the angles. The whole is crowned by a projecting cornice.

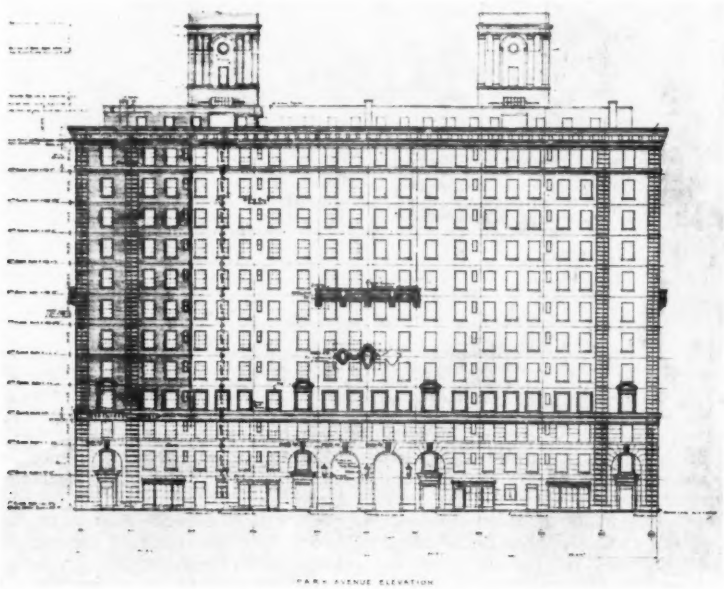
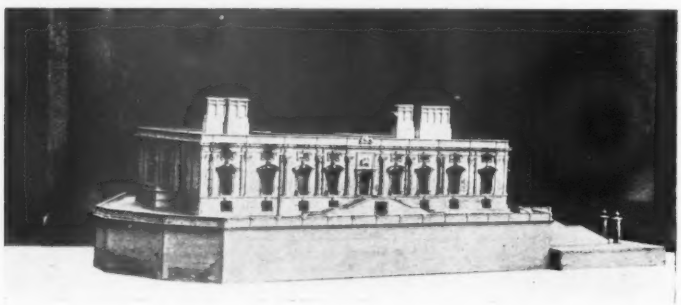


FIG. 18.—PARK AVENUE ELEVATION. NO. 277, PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK
McKim, Mead and White, Architects

(The second part of Mr. Benslyn's Paper will be published in the next issue of the Journal, 18 *July* 1925)

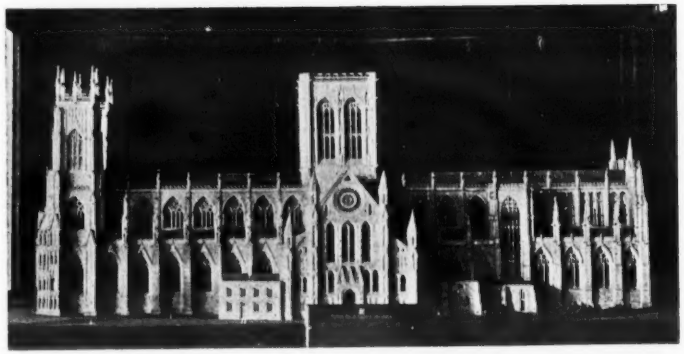
Architectural Models in Relation to the Preservation of Ancient Buildings

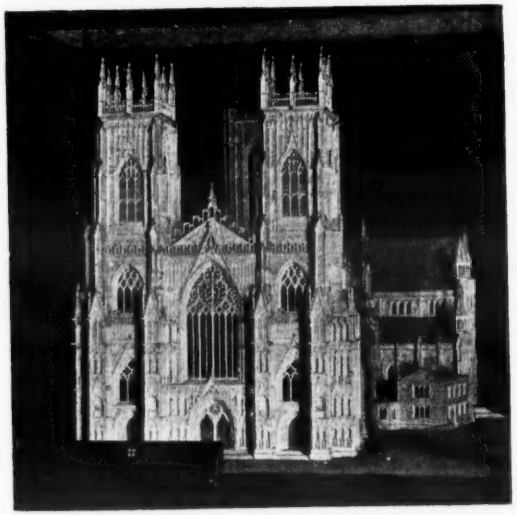
BY JOHN SWARBRICK [*F.*], REPORTING ARCHITECT TO THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS SOCIETY



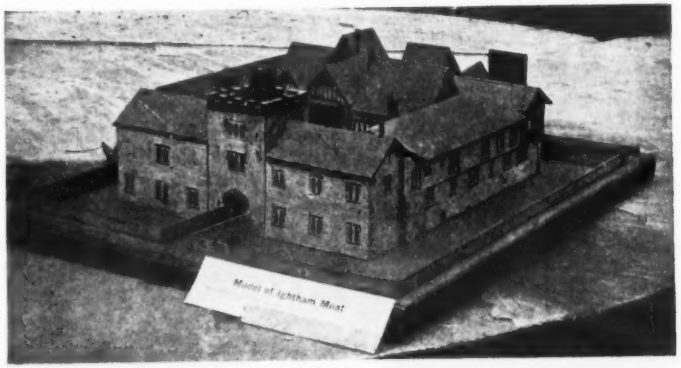
MR. MARCH'S MODEL OF NOTTINGHAM CASTLE

"ARCHITECTURAL Models in Relation to the Preservation of Ancient Buildings" formed the subject of a lecture given by the Right Hon. Lady Constance Hatch, in the Manchester City Art Gallery, recently, when Dr. Hewlett Johnson, the Dean of Manchester, presided. This lecture was one of a series organised by the Ancient Monuments Society, which was formed last year for the study and conservation of ancient buildings and craftsmanship. Already this body has been called upon to undertake active work of various kinds in the north-western counties of England and in North Wales. Amongst those who have taken an interest in the movement from its early stages are the Earl of Crawford (the President), Lady Constance Hatch, the Earl of Stamford, Professor R. S. Conway, Professor C. H. Reilly, Professor Dickie, Dr. P. S. Worthington, Professor T. F. Tout (then Director of Historical Studies at the Manchester University), and a number of well-known members of the Institute. As one of the Vice-Presidents, Lady Hatch called the attention of the Executive Committee to the value of accurate scale models of artistic quality in arousing interest in old buildings, and so assisting in their preservation. It has long been realised that without sympathetic and enlightened public opinion it is exceedingly difficult to arouse enthusiasm and secure united and effective action in endeavours to save our national monuments from destruction. Much can be done by making it possible for students and others with limited travelling facilities to appreciate and admire buildings of national interest. It has usually been the practice to make belated efforts to prevent the demolition of an important architectural work after some influential administrative department has recommended its removal on alleged utilitarian grounds. Such action is usually the result of the almost incredible lack of appreciation for such works that exists among the mass of the population. For this lack, we have only ourselves to thank. So long as the educational authorities do not seek at an early age to instil into the mind some interest in architecture and in our national heritage of ancient monuments, it will not be easy for the public as a whole to realise the full significance of our old buildings, and the importance of securing the permanent preservation of important examples. It was with this broad conception of our duty in the matter that Lady Constance Hatch prepared her lecture and searched the country from end to end in search of the finest models. Naturally, her object was to show to her Manchester audience those examples which appeared to be likely to appeal most to them. The selection was singularly fortunate; and, as one of that audience, I realised what great possibilities there are of utilising suitable models of this kind in connection with public instruction in architecture. Personally, I should like to see in every town of any importance a permanent exhibition, illustrating by models, framed photographs, drawings and other exhibits the whole history of architectural development. To such exhibitions, children in elementary schools could be taken periodically for short lectures and drawing lessons. Such instruction would be a great relief from the tedium of ordinary training, and the impressions that it would create in the juvenile mind would be of great value in subsequent years. Once a healthy interest had been so aroused, I venture to think, ill-advised schemes affecting the welfare of our architectural treasures would not be received without some general expression of public opinion. I hope that some day the Institute may see their way to approach our educationists for the purpose of advocating the importance of early instruction of this kind and the institution of such museums as I have suggested.





Model of York Minister. (Now in the City Art Gallery at York)



Model of Ightham Moat, Kent.

In very simple language, avoiding technicalities and disregarding strict chronological sequence, Lady Constance at once aroused the interest of her audience, telling them the histories of the models, as they had been told to her, either by their possessors or those who are their custodians on behalf of the nation. After referring to the models of Sir Christopher Wren, her Ladyship exhibited the one made by Wren's contemporary, Mr. March, for William Cavendish, first Duke of Newcastle, who decided, in his 83rd year, to build a house for himself on the site of Nottingham Castle. To his Grace plans were "just a tissue of meticulous and inconsequent lines, conveying neither sense nor shape." As we all know, this eccentric nobleman was merely voicing the impressions of many of our own clients unaccustomed to working drawings and those of the untrained public as a whole. Lady Constance, fully aware of the necessity of combining historical incident with artistic comment in lectures to uninitiated laymen, was able to infuse a genuine interest in architecture in the minds of her audience, and a desire to study it further, by the excellent method of treatment adopted. Mr. Harvey's model of the Westminster Hall roof served to demonstrate the nature of the mechanical forces to be dealt with, whilst the small models of Cathedrals enabled their main characteristics to be quickly realised and comparisons made, in a manner that would not have been otherwise possible. Some of these models were exhibited last year at Grosvenor House by the Architecture Club. The simple model of a cruck-framed cottage, with wattle and daub panels, also aroused the interest of those familiar with half-timber construction. The variety in the character of the subjects, from a majestic cathedral to a humble cottage, was particularly helpful and well considered. A model of Salisbury Cathedral, the work of a deceased Chichester architect, acquired by the lecturer from the grandson of the original purchaser, was shown, together with a fine model of York Minster, made by Mr. C. N. Thwaites and presented to the city of York. The interest of the laymen was naturally aroused by the model of Winchester Cathedral, carved by a shepherd, and the one of the church at Ormskirk, Lancashire, now in the Wigan Public Library, made by a railway signalman. It is most encouraging in these days to find that amongst those who have such limited facilities for study there is often an inherent interest in such matters. Surely the presence of ability of this kind amongst the untrained points to the desirability of providing local exhibitions of the kind suggested that would stimulate endeavour and lead to the development of good taste. So many who have a slight knowledge of architecture have not yet realised how to regard it, as a method of artistic expression. The works of John Ruskin and others have not helped them as they might have done, and we find them considering how far the arch might be capable of more worthy expression than the beam, in what measure Christian art is superior to Pagan, and to what extent those who produce beautiful things must themselves be beautiful in character. We may know for a fact that these are all exploded theories; but the public, unfortunately, do not know that; and, at present, there is very little chance of their becoming very much better informed and learning to appreciate architecture mainly as an art. Incidentally, the models of Tintern, Melrose and Kirkstall Abbeys and of Warwick and Berkeley Castles by John and James Bellamy were referred to. The value of such models as the one of Rochester Castle restored, to those engaged in archæological research, was explained. Models of Edinburgh in the seventeenth century, Cardiff, Manchester and Newcastle-upon-Tyne also came under review. It is not possible to enter in detail into the fascinating discourse or to describe the manner in which the allusions to local buildings and their history were appreciated; but I can at least record that the words and illustrations awakened profound interest, afforded great pleasure, and showed how readily the mind of the public will respond when sympathetically approached. Probably few of the illustrations produced greater interest than those ancient manor-houses, such as Ightham Moat, Kent; "The Gables," Suffolk; and Bramall Hall. The model of Bramall is in the Osborne House collection, and was illustrated by permission of the King.

Model of a Crutch-Framed Cottage, with Wattle and Daub Panels

The Franco-British Union of Architects

FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Franco-British Union of Architects this year broke the sequence of its annual exchange visits, the British contingent visiting Paris for the second time in succession. The existence in Paris of the Exhibition of Decorative Arts supplied an agreeable excuse for this departure.

During this fifth meeting the Union progressed not only towards increased membership, but also towards its real object—the interchange of ideas and the growth of good fellowship. Our French colleagues have a genuine interest in, and respect for, those English architects whose names are familiar in both countries, and they show their cordiality by a generous hospitality and the lavish offering of their valuable time. To be frank, they are punctilious in attendance where we are sometimes casual, the probable explanation being that in Paris there are other than purely architectural lures.

As speakers, our hosts are without peer, and at the Banquet which concluded the meeting, both Monsieur Paul Léon and Monsieur Defrasse upheld the finest traditions, the beauty of Monsieur Léon's phrases assisting somewhat to soften one's disappointment in his rather disparaging conclusions as to the value of the Paris Exhibition.

The banquet was not a gathering of enthusiastic beginners or of pioneers, and while counsels of wisdom and discretion were to be expected, it is safe to say that few enthusiasms could be kindled by such negative praise as was awarded to the very real effort which, in the Exhibition, has been made on all sides.

Of the programmes of these meetings brief mention must be made. They consist, in general, of a " Séance Générale " for the transaction of business, of a reception and banquet, and of visits to places and buildings old and new—generally old.

On this occasion a pleasant day was occupied with Chantilly, Senlis, and the little-known Abbaye of Chaalis, while the Salon des Artistes Français and the Exhibition supplied the contrasts. The Salon this year is more interesting than the Academy. Architecturally, it is somewhat uninspiring, but this does not belittle Mr. Robert Atkinson's fine achievement in securing a Médaille de Bronze for his able reconstruction scheme for Bath.

Sir Reginald Blomfield, the Vice-president for 1925–26, was unfortunately amongst others absent from the British party, which included Messrs. Atkinson, Bradshaw, Cart de Lafontaine, Bartle Cox, Davis, de Soissons, Hall, Hamp, Hepworth, Maufe, Murray, Prentice and Robertson. The meeting, thanks to our French hosts and the organising work of Mr. Arthur Davis and Mr. Cart de Lafontaine, was an unqualified success, ending, as do all good meetings of architects, in great talk and cordiality and complete disagreement on every point which concerns our art. One feels especially that this gay and fantastic Decorative Arts Exhibition has the faculty, like the Hudson Memorial, of arousing primitive instincts and Berserker rage ; the breaking of the butterfly in the wheel is being once more seriously undertaken.

HOWARD ROBERTSON [*F.*]

Reviews

ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE: *A Handbook for Students. By Hamilton H. Turner, F.S.I. With a Foreword by Maurice E. Webb. B. T. Batsford, Ltd., 94 High Holborn.* 15*s. net.*

There are many architects who will open this book by Mr. Hamilton H. Turner with a feeling of curiosity to see how far he has probed into the bewildering intricacy of the " practice and procedure " of the profession, and although the book is primarily designed for the student and the beginner, they will be rewarded by finding an eminently sane and helpful treatment of an exceptionally difficult subject. The onlooker sees most of the game, and a quantity surveyor has an unusual opportunity for apprehending, weighing and criticising all the purely business activities of the architect. Mr. Turner refers constantly to that contract of friendship, sealed by valuable service, which exists between architect and surveyor, and Mr. Maurice Webb dwells upon the same theme in his appreciative preface. In architectural practice the difficulties are legion, difficulties with clients, with builders, with local authorities, with merchants, and with those twin adversaries materials and prices ; and it is in the struggle with these foes (all of which must be turned into friendly agents for our purpose) that the quantity surveyor comes to our aid and proves his worth. He can bring help in the nick of time ; he can even step into the trench, handling our own weapons dexterously, while we get a breathing space for recuperation.

The model quantity surveyor knows nothing about Art with a capital A, and our author, whether from a naive indifference to the anguish of parturition or from a tactful assumption of a *rôle*, pictures the architect wrapped in delightful æsthetic dreams and therefore unmindful of the major business issues at stake. The standpoint is an excellent one for driving home his lesson that mistakes in practice and imperfect procedure do more than anything else to weaken the artist's powers. His wise and kindly counsel should save many a young architect from those pitfalls which professional practice holds in such dismaying numbers.

It is the spirit that informs the text of Mr. Turner's book which will make his work so helpful to his readers. The author is not out to magnify his own knowledge—indeed, he is too modest in many of his expressions—he is simply moved to give the result of his own experience for the benefit of others. A busy man who amid the distractions of an exacting occupation finds time to write over 300 pages of kindly suggestion and helpful advice wins our gratitude. No issue is burked; all the duties, negotiations and proper preoccupations of an architect are brought under review, and are also brought to the touchstone of definite cases within the writer's experience. The working of an office is explained, and the filing and copying of drawings and letters carefully examined. Surveys, specifications, tenders, contracts, certificates and the inspection of works are all described. The whole of a quantity surveyor's work and functions and the various forms of estimates are defined, and the difficult questions of variations, extras and sub-contracts are elucidated. Mr. Turner has some useful observations on the client, builder, clerk of works, builder's foreman, etc., and technical matters like the London Building Acts, testing drains, and ancient lights are adequately treated. But perhaps the most useful parts of the book will be found in a very complete "type" specification, fully indexed, and in the forms and detailed instructions for schedules of dilapidations, reports on property to be purchased, party wall awards, schedules of prices and prime cost contracts.

Enough has been said to show that this book, which does not pretend to be exhaustive, succeeds nevertheless in covering the ground, and rendering the architect just the assistance he needs most. If it remains unread on the shelves of those architects who are lucky enough to be able to dream dreams and realise them, we may be sure it will be eagerly consulted by the majority of the profession who come under the colloquial and exact definition of "the buffer who stands between the client and the builder."

WALTER H. GODFREY.

ESTIMATING FOR BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC WORKS. *B. Price Davis, F.S.I.* [London: Educational Publishing Company, Ltd.]

This is the third edition of this useful work and is about five times the size of the previous books which are known as the Building Estimates.

The tendency of prices to become stabilised is more evident than was the case when previous editions were issued and a second part has been included which is termed "Pricing." This covers the main ground of the first part using its basic data and by means of basic rates resolving them into money value.

The author is not in agreement with some of the grouping of the Standard Method of Measurement; in these cases he points out the reason for adopting a different arrangement.

The book is one which should be in every architect's office, and should be constantly referred to. Students of architecture should study it as a *vade mecum* to clear detailing and a useful reference for technical terms.

H. D. SEARLES-WOOD [*F.*].

SMALL COUNTRY HOUSES OF TO-DAY. *Volume III. By R. Randal Phillips, Hon. A.R.I.B.A.* [London: Country Life, Ltd.]

This is a most welcome addition to the series of examples of small modern country houses started by Sir Lawrence Weaver.

There is no doubt that these books, illustrated with most excellent photographs, are of great value in encouraging people to take an interest in architecture. That the ordinary public is taking a greater interest, at all events in domestic architecture, is shown by the undoubted improvement in the design of the average house which is built to-day. For it is the public that is chiefly responsible for the kind of houses that are built, and if people are encouraged to take an interest in architecture and taught to recognise and avoid what is bad, even the speculative builder, who has been responsible for so many atrocities in the past, will soon learn that bad architecture does not pay, and that to earn his living he must manage to do something better.

Then there is a much larger proportion of small houses to-day built by competent architects, and this is also a sign that people take a greater interest in architecture. It is important that this interest should be guided along the right lines, as there is a tendency for many people to be too much obsessed with a craze for the "antique" and to consider that the greatest merit a modern house can have is that it should appear to have been built two or three hundred years ago.

The examples shown in Mr. Phillips's book and the other two volumes of the series should serve to show those who need persuading that it is not necessary to fake or slavishly to copy old work in order to give a pleasing effect to a modern building.

Country Life is justly famous for its photographs, and the illustrations in this book are quite up to its usual high standard. Mr. Phillips rightly insists on the importance of the plan, and a plan is given of one or more floors of each house illustrated. There are altogether forty examples described and illustrated. Most of them have been built within the last few years, and though they are of course chosen from among the best of their kind, they are most encouraging evidence of the class of work which is appreciated by the public, and the more the public can be made familiar by books such as this with the best examples of both ancient and modern architecture, the sooner will it refuse to put up with what is bad.

Besides being very well illustrated, the book is well written, with descriptions of each example combined with some good advice to those who contemplate having a house built for themselves, and forms a most attractive volume, in every way worthy of its predecessors.

B. H. JACKSON [*A.*].

HOUSING IN HOLLAND.

Visit of National Housing and Town Planning Council—Easter 1925.

By T. Alwyn Lloyd [*F.*].

A party of over 100 members and friends of the National Housing and Town Planning Council, consisting of architects, surveyors and members and officials of local authorities, left London on 9 April for a visit to Holland to inspect there the housing work done during recent years. The party stayed for ten days at The Hague, being accommodated at several hotels, and did the journeys from there to the other towns by motor cars. Besides The Hague, Amsterdam and Rotterdam were visited, also Volendam on the Zuyder Zee and Haarlem. The opportunity was taken at the latter place to visit an International Horticultural Exhibition, where the delightful exhibits of Dutch and other garden culture were viewed as a pleasant break from housing schemes.

Both the quantity and quality of housing carried out in Holland since the war are remarkable. In a country about a fifth the size of Great Britain over 200,000 houses have been built in the last 6½ years. The State entered energetically into the task of assisting the renewal of building at a time when, owing to the war and post-war difficulties, private enterprise was at a standstill. The amount of the State subsidy has varied, as in this country, according to the needs of the time and the availability of building materials and labour. So successfully, however, have the Dutch authorities grappled with their problem that they have by now almost caught up with their housing shortage. Building prices have also become sufficiently stabilised, in relation to rents obtainable, to make a State subsidy no longer essential, and the industry is now looking forward to a period of normal operation, both as regards finance and technique. Owing to its great size, the largest number of dwellings have been built in and around Amsterdam, where a very progressive and businesslike Council, under the leadership of its well-known Housing Director, Mr. Keppler, has been extraordinarily active. What impressed the visitors more than anything else, particularly the architects and builders, was the wonderful way in which the Dutch to-day, as in the past, are valiantly overcoming the difficulties inherent in the low-lying and waterlogged nature of their sites. In Amsterdam it is estimated that in the erection of large blocks of tenement dwellings one-third of the total cost of building has to be expended in foundations and work below ground level. Wooden piles are driven down 30 to 50 feet or more through the sand, to a more or less solid bottom, and reinforced concrete foundations are built on the piles. In order to make up the level of some of the sites, thousands of tons of sand have been carted from the seaboard.

Whatever we may think of the surprising architecture of the new houses and block dwellings in Amsterdam—and opinions favourable and unfavourable were freely expressed—it is important to remember that the designs were prepared, not by an official architect or surveyor, or by his assistant, as frequently happens in our country, but by a group of young, highly trained Dutch architects. These men, through the progressive policy of the Town Council, were given an opportunity which in the ordinary way might never have come to young, unknown architects, however talented they might be. That they have risen to the full height of their opportunity is an open question. Personally, while one cannot help being intrigued and interested by the amazing studies in brickwork and the variegated details, one felt that this architecture was too violent a departure from past tradition, and often, indeed, from sound methods of construction, to be successful. Our own examples of domestic architecture, as applied to housing schemes designed by British architects, though they be limited in scope and perhaps tame in general effect, are more satisfying and, what is more important, less likely to jar on the nerves of future generations.

In Amsterdam particularly the one family house is the exception—not the rule—in new housing, and one could not help regretting this from every point of view. Our English tradition of the separate house, which we have cherished through the ages and still continue to favour in spite of the difficulties of post-war housing, is a tradition to be proud of. In the past Holland also had a similar tradition, but for economic reasons, and especially owing to the nature of many of their sites, they are now departing from it.

I think that every member of the party will agree that the best housing examples we saw in Holland are those modelled on British garden villages. There was one on the outskirts at Oostzaan, Amsterdam, and another at Vreewijk, Rotterdam, which were especially pleasing. The Dutch use of bright colour in external paintwork is most attractive, and we might well copy a good deal of it with advantage at home.

As regards methods of construction, we inspected many varieties of concrete walling, including the much advertised "Coral-Beton" method at Amsterdam. This consists of an 8 to 1 mixture of poured concrete, the walling being 8 inches thick, without cavity. The theory explained was that the centre of the solid wall being of porous, granular concrete, when a waterproofed cement is used on the face, the houses are quite dry. The general opinion of the party was that the system as we saw it would not be suitable for conditions in this country. Brickwork still holds the field in Holland as the best method of walling, and we gathered that concrete substitutes had been adopted there for much the same reason as we have adopted them—to bring down the cost of brickwork. Dutch bricks are world-famed, and their size and texture are delightful. Now that the abnormal shortage of dwellings has been made up, it is to be hoped that they will continue to be the principal material used for house building.

The report of a sub-committee appointed by the Housing Council during the visit to Holland for the purpose of obtaining exact data regarding important matters may be consulted in the R.I.B.A. Library.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Van Der Kaa, State Inspector of Housing, and to the various other State and municipal officials who extended such courtesy and gave so much valuable information to the delegates.

Mr. Arthur Stratton, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., Reader in Architecture at the University of London, has been engaged for some years on the preparation of a work on *The Elements of Form and Design in Classic Architecture*. It is illustrated by 100 plates, comprising over 500 plans, elevations and perspectives from specially prepared drawings, together with a number of drawings by old masters. The book has a foreword by Professor A. E. Richardson, F.S.A., and will be issued immediately by Messrs. B. T. Batsford, Ltd.

Town Planning Schemes

In order that Members may be kept informed as to the position of Town Planning Schemes in course of preparation, the Ministry of Health have agreed to issue to the Royal Institute complete lists of schemes showing the stage reached by each.

The following lists have been published by the Ministry. Others as received will be printed in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL.

Information on this matter will be published in the JOURNAL every three months with an identical heading to that of the Surveyors' Institution.

LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES who are under statutory obligation to prepare Town Planning Schemes in respect of their areas, showing the stage reached in each case.

STAGE REACHED: EXPLANATORY NOTE.

This column indicates the position on 31 March 1925. Where this column is blank, the indication is that the Local Authority concerned has taken no effective steps in the matter of the preparation of a Town Planning Scheme.

"x" indicates that the Local Authority has passed a resolution deciding to prepare a Town Planning Scheme, or has been authorised by the Minister to prepare it.

"y" indicates the completion of the second stage, *i.e.*, that the Minister has approved a Preliminary Statement of proposals for development in connection with the Scheme.

"z" indicates the completion of the final stage, *i.e.*, that the Scheme itself has received the Minister's approval and become operative.

ENGLAND

	Stage Reached.
BEDFORDSHIRE	
Bedford M.B.	—
Luton M.B.	z
BERKSHIRE	
Reading C.B.	—
New Windsor M.B.	—
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	
Chepping Wycombe M.B.	—
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	
Cambridge M.B.	y
CHESHIRE	
Altrincham U.D.	y
Birkenhead C.B.	x
Crewe M.B.	—
Chester C.B.—	
No. 1	x
No. 2	x
No. 3	x
Hyde M.B.	—
Macclesfield M.B.	—
Stalybridge M.B.	—
Stockport C.B.	x
Wallasey C.B.—	
No. 2	z
No. 3	y
No. 4	y
No. 1	x
CUMBERLAND	
Carlisle C.B.	—
Workington M.B.	—
DERBYSHIRE	
Derby C.B.—	
Area No. 1	x
Area No. 2	x
(Combined after passing of resolutions and proceeding as one scheme.)	
Derbyshire—contd.	
Alfreton U.D.	—
Chesterfield M.B.—	
No. 1	z
No. 1, amending	z
No. 2	x
Glossop M.B.	—
Heanor U.D.	—
Ilkeston M.B.	—
Swadlincote U.D.	—
DEVONSHIRE	
Exeter C.B.	x
Plymouth C.B.	—
Torquay M.B.	y
DORSET	
Poole M.B.	—
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis M.B.	—
DURHAM	
Darlington C.B.	x
Gateshead C.B.	—
South Shields C.B.	x
Sunderland C.B.	x
West Hartlepool C.B.	x
Blaydon U.D.	—
Felling U.D.	—
Hartlepool M.B.	—
Hebburn U.D.	—
Jarrow M.B.	—
Stanley U.D.	—
Stockton-on-Tees M.B.	x
ESSEX	
East Ham C.B.	—
Southend-on-Sea C.B.—	
Chalkwell Area	y
Wick Estate	x
North-Western Area	x
Eastern Area	x
Essex—contd.	
West Ham C.B.	—
Barking Town U.D.	—
Chelmsford M.B.	—
Colchester M.B.	—
Ilford U.D.	x
Leyton U.D.	—
Walthamstow U.D.	x
Woodford U.D.—	
No. 1	y
No. 2	x
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	
Bristol C.B.	—
Gloucester C.B.	—
Cheltenham M.B.	—
HEREFORDSHIRE	
Hereford C.B.	—
HERTFORDSHIRE	
St. Albans M.B.	—
Watford U.D.	—
KENT	
Canterbury C.B.	—
Beckenham U.D.—	
Area No. 1	y
Area No. 2	y
Area No. 3	y
Bexley U.D.	—
Bromley U.D.	—
Chatham M.B.	—
Dartford U.D.	x
Dover M.B.	—
Erith U.D.	—
Folkestone M.B.	—
Gillingham M.B.	—
Gravesend M.B.	—
Maidstone M.B.	x
Margate M.B.—	
Main Area	y
Supplementary area	y
Penge U.D.	—
Ramsgate M.B.	—
Rochester M.B.	x
Royal Tunbridge Wells M.B.	—
LANCASHIRE	
Barrow-in-Furness C.B.	x
Blackburn C.B.	x
Blackpool C.B.	x
Bolton C.B.	x
Bootle C.B.	x
Burnley C.B.	—
Bury C.B.	—
Liverpool C.B.—	
Allerton	x
Little Woolton	x
Much Woolton	x
Oak Hill Park	x
Mossley Hill	x
Manchester C.B.—	
Scheme "A"	x
South Manchester, Scheme "B"	x
Oldham C.B.	—
Preston C.B.—	
No. 1 Scheme	x
No. 2 Scheme	x
Rochdale C.B.—	
Area No. 1	z
Area No. 2	x
Area No. 3	x
St. Helens C.B.	—
Salford C.B.	x
Southport C.B.—	
No. 1	x
No. 2	x
Lancashire—contd.	
Warrington C.B.	x
Wigan C.B.	x
Accrington M.B.	—
Ashton-in-Makerfield M.B.	—
Bacup M.B.	x
Chadderton U.D.	x
Chorley M.B.	x
Colne M.B.	x
Darwen M.B.	—
Eccles M.B.	—
Farnworth U.D.	x
Heywood U.D.	x
Hindley U.D.	x
Ince-in-Makerfield U.D.	x
Lancaster M.B.	—
Leigh M.B.	—
Middleton M.B.—	
South	y
North	x
Nelson M.B.	x
Radcliffe U.D.	—
Rawtenstall M.B.	x
Stretford U.D.	y
Swinton and Pendlebury U.D.	x
Waterloo-with-Seaforth U.D.	—
Widnes M.B.	—
LEICESTERSHIRE	
Leicester C.B.—	
Scheme No. 1	—
Scheme No. 2	x
Scheme No. 3	x
Coalville U.D.	—
Loughborough M.B.	—
LINCOLNSHIRE	
Grimsby C.B.—	
Area No. 1	x
Area No. 2	x
Area No. 3	x
Lincoln C.B.	x
Cleethorpes-with-Thurnscoe U.D.—	
No. 1, including land in Grimsby R.D.	y
No. 2, wholly in U.D.	y
Scunthorpe and Frodingham U.D.	x
LONDON (LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL, RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY)	
L.C.C. No. 1—	
Met. Borough of Wandsworth, part	y
L.C.C. No. 2—	
Met. Boroughs of Greenwich, Lewisham and Woolwich, parts	x
MIDDLESEX	
Acton M.B.—	
Areas 1 and 2	x
Area No. 3	x
Chiswick U.D.—	
Riverside Lands	z
Main Area	x
Ealing M.B.	y
Edmonton U.D.	x
Enfield U.D.	—
Finchley U.D.	x

	Stage reached.
Middlesex—contd.	
Hanwell U.D.—	
Main Area ..	x
Detached Area ..	y
Hendon U.D.	x
Heston and Isleworth U.D.	x
Hornsey M.B.	—
Southall-Norwood U.D.	x
Southgate U.D. ..	x
Teddington U.D. ..	—
Tottenham U.D. ..	—
Twickenham U.D. ..	x
Willesden U.D.—	
Main Area	y
Supplementary scheme	x
Wood Green U.D. ..	x
Wembley U.D.—	
No. 1	x
No. 2	x
MONMOUTHSHIRE	
Newport C.B.—	
East Usk Area ..	x
Liswerry Area ..	x
Corporation Road Area	x
Abercarn U.D.	x
Abersychan U.D. ..	—
Abertillery U.D. ..	—
Bedwellty U.D. ..	x
Ebbw Vale U.D. ..	—
Tredegar U.D.	—
NORFOLK	
Great Yarmouth C.B. ..	y
Norwich C.B.	x
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	
Northampton C.B. ..	x
Kettering U.D.	—
Wellingborough U.D. ..	—
Newcastle-upon-Tyne C.B.—	
Craghall Dene Area	x
Eastern Area ..	x
North-Eastern Area	x
Western Area ..	x
Tynemouth C.B.—	
No. 1, wholly in C.B.	x
No. 2, including land in Whitley and Monkseaton U.D.	x
Ashington U.S. ..	—
Bedlingtonshire U.D. ..	—
Blyth U.D.	x
Wallsend M.B.—	
Area No. 1	x
Area No. 2	x
Area No. 3	x
Whitley and Monkseaton U.D.	x
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	
Nottingham C.B. ..	x
Mansfield M.B.	x
Sutton-in-Ashfield M.B.	—
Worksop U.D.	—
OXFORDSHIRE	
Oxford C.B.—	
General Scheme ..	x
Special Area No. 1 under 1923 Act ..	x
Special Area No. 2 under 1923 Act ..	x
SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH	
Peterborough M.B. ..	—
SHROPSHIRE	
Shrewsbury M.B. ..	—
SOMERSETSHIRE	
Bath C.B.	—
Taunton M.B.	—
Weston-super-Mare U.D.	—

	Stage reached.
SOUTHAMPTON (HAMPSHIRE)	
Bournemouth C.B.—	
Boscombe and Southbourne	x
Southbourne ..	x
Portsmouth C.B. ..	—
Southampton C.B. ..	—
Aldershot U.D.	—
Gosport and Alverstoke U.D.	—
Winchester M.B. ..	—
STAFFORDSHIRE	
Burton-upon-Trent C.B.	—
Smethwick C.B. ..	—
Stoke-upon-Trent C.B.—	
Area No. 1, Eastern	x
Area No. 2	x
Walsall C.B.	—
West Bromwich C.B. ..	—
Wolverhampton C.B. ..	—
Bilston U.D.	—
Cannock U.D.	—
Coseley U.D.	—
Newcastle-under-Lyme M.B.	—
Rowley Regis U.D. ..	—
Stafford M.B.	—
Tipton U.D.	—
Wednesbury M.B. ..	—
Wolstanton United U.D.	—
SUFFOLK (EAST)	
Ipswich C.B.	x
Lowestoft M.B. ..	—
SURREY	
Croydon C.B.—	
South	z
North	x
East and Addington	y
East and Addington, additional Area ..	x
Barnes U.D.	x
Coulsdon and Purley U.D.	y
Guildford M.B.—	
General Scheme ..	x
Supplementary Scheme	x
Kingston-on-Thames M.B.	—
Mitcham U.D. ..	y
Reigate M.B.	—
Richmond M.B. ..	x
Sutton U.D.	x
Wimbledon M.B. ..	—
Woking U.D.	—
SUSSEX (EAST)	
Brighton C.B.	—
Eastbourne C.B. ..	—
Hastings C.B.	x
Bexhill M.B.	—
Hove M.B.	—
SUSSEX (WEST)	
Worthing M.B. ..	x
WARWICKSHIRE	
Birmingham C.B.—	
Quinton and Harborne	z
East	z
North Yardley ..	z
Birmingham C.B.—	
East, amending ..	z
South	z
South-west ..	x
North-west	x
Coventry C.B.	—
Nuneaton M.B.	—
Leamington Royal Spa M.B.	y
Rugby U.D.	—
Sutton Coldfield M.B. ..	x
WILTSHIRE	
Salisbury M.B.	—
Swindon M.B.	—

	Stage reached
WORCESTERSHIRE	
Dudley C.B.	—
Worcester C.B.	—
Kidderminster M.B. ..	—
Oldbury U.D.—	
Warley Area ..	x
Halesowen Area ..	x
YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING)	
Kingston-upon-Hull C.B.—	
South-east Hull ..	y
N.E. Hull and Sutton	y
Bridlington M.B. ..	x
YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING)	
Middlesbrough C.B. ..	—
Eston U.D.	—
Scarborough M.B.—	
Scheme No. 1 ..	x
Scheme No. 2, Western	x
Scheme No. 3 ..	x
Scheme No. 4, Northern ..	x
YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING)	
Barnsley C.B. ..	—
Bradford C.B.—	
Scheme No. 1 ..	y
Scheme No. 2 ..	y
Scheme No. 3 ..	x
Scheme No. 4 ..	x
Scheme No. 5 ..	x
Scheme No. 6 ..	x
Scheme No. 7 ..	x
Scheme No. 8 ..	x
Scheme No. 9 ..	x
Scheme No. 9A ..	x
Dewsbury C.B.	
Halifax C.B.—	
No. 1	y
No. 2	y
No. 3	y

	Stage reached.
Huddersfield C.B.—	
Scheme A	x
Scheme B	x
Scheme C	x
Scheme D	x
Scheme E	x
Scheme F	x
Scheme G	x
Leeds C.B.—	
Buckingham House	z
No. 2	x
No. 3	x
No. 6	y
No. 4	x
Rotherham C.B. ..	—
Sheffield C.B.—	
Area No. 1 ..	y
Area No. 4 ..	y
Area No. 5 ..	y
Area No. 6 ..	y
Unnumbered ..	y
(South-west Town Planning Scheme.)	
Area No. 2A ..	x
Area No. 3 ..	x
Area No. 10 ..	x
Wakefield C.B.	x
Batley M.B.	—
Brighouse M.B. ..	—
Castleford U.D. ..	—
Doncaster M.B. ..	x
Harrogate M.B. ..	—
Keighley M.B.	—
Morley M.B.	—
Shipley U.D.	x
Spenborough U.D. ..	—
Todmorden M.B. ..	—
YORKSHIRE	
York C.B.—	
Area No. 4—Bishopsthorpe	y
Area No. 2	x

WALES.

	Stage reached.
CARMARTHENSHIRE	
Llanelly M.B.	—
GLAMORGANSHIRE	
Cardiff C.B.—	
Central Area ..	x
Central Area "A"	x
Roath	x
Western	x
Penylan	x
Cathways Park ..	x
Cyn-Coed	x
Merthyr Tydfil C.B. ..	—
Glamorganshire—contd.	
Swansea C.B.	—
Aberdare U.D. ..	—
Barry U.D.	—
Caerphilly U.D. ..	—
Gellygaer U.D.	x
Maesteg U.D.	—
Mountain Ash U.D. ..	—
Ogmore and Garw U.D.	—
Pontypridd U.D. ..	—
Rhondda U.D.	—
Port Talbot M.B. ..	—

LIST OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES, not being authorities under statutory obligation to prepare Town Planning Schemes, who have voluntarily taken effective steps in the preparation of a Scheme, showing the stage reached in each case.

STAGE REACHED: EXPLANATORY NOTE.

This column indicates the position on 31 March 1925. Where this column is blank, the indication is that the Authority concerned has either (*a*) passed a resolution deciding to prepare a Scheme; or (*b*) received the Minister's authorisation to prepare a Scheme.

"y" indicates that the Preliminary Statement of proposals for development has been approved by the Minister.

"z" indicates that the Scheme itself has been finally approved and become operative.

ENGLAND

CHESHIRE	
Ashton-on-Mersey U.D.C.	—
Bredbury and Romiley U.D.C.	—
Cheadle & Gatley U.D.C.	—
Cheshire—contd.	
Ellesmere Port and Whitby U.D.C.	—
Hale U.D.C.	—
Handforth U.D.C. ..	—

Cheshire—contd.	Stage reached
Hazel Grove and Bramhall U.D.C.	—
Hoylake and West Kirby U.D.C.	—
Marple U.D.C.	—
Neston and Parkgate U.D.C.	—
Northwich U.D.C.	—
Bucklow R.D.C.—	
Three parishes and part of a fourth	—
Additional area	—
Wirral R.D.C.—	
Area No. 1	—
Area No. 2	—
Area No. 3	—
Area No. 4	—
Area No. 5	—
Areas Nos. 6, 7 and 8 combined	—
DERBYSHIRE	
Norton R.D.C.	—
Buxton M.B.C.	—
DEVONSHIRE	
Totnes M.B.C.	—
Sidmouth U.D.C.	—
Honiton R.D.C.—	
Salcombe Regis and Sidbury	—
Salcombe Regis, additional	—
Plympton St. Mary R.D.C.	—
DURHAM	
South Shields R.D.C.	—
ESSEX	
Grays Thurrock U.D.C.	—
Loughton U.D.C.	y
Romford U.D.C.	—
Romford R.D.C.	—
Harwich M.B.C.	—
Tilbury U.D.C.	—
Orsett R.D.C.	—
Rochford R.D.C.—	
South Benfleet and Thundersley	y
Rawreth	—
Canvey Island	—
Rayleigh	—
Eastwood	—
HERTFORDSHIRE	
Barnet U.D.C.	—
Berkhampstead R.D.C.	—
East Barnet Valley U.D.C.	—
Great Berkhampstead U.D.C.	—
Hitchin U.D.C.	—
Rickmansworth U.D.C.—	
First Scheme	—
Lands transferred to U.D. by Provisional Order in 1924	—
KENT	
Blean R.D.C.—	
No. 1, in Blean R.D.	—
No. 2, detached areas in Faversham R.D.	—
Bridge R.D.C.	—
Bromley R.D.C.	—
Eastry R.D.C.	—
Sevenoaks R.D.C.	—
Sidcup U.D.C.	—
LANCASHIRE	
Atherton U.D.C.	—

Lancashire—contd.	Stage reached
Fleetwood U.D.C.	—
Formby U.D.C.	—
Great Crosby U.D.C.—	
Scheme No. 1	y
Scheme No. 2	—
Kearsley U.D.C.	—
Little Hulton U.D.C.	—
Morecambe M.B.C.	—
Newton - in - Makerfield U.D.C.	—
Poulton-le-Fylde U.D.C.	—
Thornton U.D.C.	y
Worsley U.D.C.	—
Barton-upon-Irwell R.D.C.—	
Davyhall No. 1	—
Davyhall No. 2	—
Flixton	—
Warrington R.D.C.	—
Tyldesley-with-Shakerley U.D.C.	—
Droylsden U.D.C.	—
Preesall U.D.C.	—
Prestwich U.D.C.—	
Scheme No. 1	—
Areas excluded from No. 1	—
Turton U.D.C.	—
Westhoughton U.D.C.	—
Bury R.D.C.	—
Abram U.D.C.	—
Crompton U.D.C.	—
Milnrow U.D.C.	—
Whitefield U.D.C.	—
Sefton R.D.C.	—
Litherland U.D.C.	—
LEICESTERSHIRE	
MarketHarboroughU.D.C.	—
LINCOLNSHIRE (PARTS OF LINDSEY)	
Grimsby R.D.C.—	
Area No. 1	—
Area No. 2	—
Area No. 3	—
Area No. 4	—
MIDDLESEX	
Brentford U.D.C.	—
Feltham U.D.C.	—
Harrow-on-the-Hill—	
First Scheme	—
Supplementary Scheme	—
Kingsbury U.D.C.	—
Ruislip-Northwood U.D.C.—	
Principal Scheme	z
Scheme No. 2	—
Sunbury-on-Thames U.D.C.	—
See List "A"	—
Hendon R.D.C.—	
*Pinner and Harrow Weald	—
*Stanmore and Edgware	—
Hayes U.D.C.	—
Friern Barnet U.D.C.	—
Uxbridge R.D.C.	—
MONMOUTHSHIRE	
Bedwas and Machen U.D.C.	—
NORTHUMBERLAND	
Earsdon U.D.C.	y
Gosforth U.D.C.	—
Longbenton U.D.C.	—
Newburn U.D.C.	—
Seaton Delaval U.D.C.	y

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	Stage reached
Mansfield Woodhouse U.D.C.	—
Beeston U.D.C.	—
Carlton U.D.C.	—
Hucknall U.D.C.	—
West Bridgford U.D.C.	—
Basford R.D.C.	—
Leake R.D.C.	—
Southwell R.D.C.—	
No. 1, in Mansfield Joint Committee's Area	—
No. 2, in Nottingham Joint Committe's Area	—
Arnold U.D.C.	—
Eastwood U.D.C.	—
Bingham R.D.C.	—
Stapleford R.D.C.	—
SURREY	
Beddington and Wallington U.D.C.	—
Carshalton U.D.C.	—
Esher and The Dittons U.D.C.—	
First Scheme	—
Second Scheme	—
The Maldens and Coombe U.D.C.	—
Ham U.D.C.	—
Merton and Morden U.D.C.	—
Surbiton U.D.C.—	
First Scheme	—
Second Scheme	—
Walton-upon-Thames U.D.C.	—
Epsom R.D.C.—	
Cheam Parish	—
Banstead Parish	—
SUSSEX	
Southwick U.D.C.	—
Steyning East R.D.C.	—
Steyning West R.D.C.	—
WARWICKSHIRE	
Stratford-upon-Avon M.B.C.	—
Warwick R.D.C.—	
Stoneleigh	—
Bagington	—
Stoneleigh (additional)	—
WESTMORLAND	
Windermere U.D.C.—	
Area No. 1	—
Area No. 2	—

WORCESTERSHIRE	Stage reached
North Bromsgrove U.D.C.	z
Halesowen R.D.C.	—
YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING)	
Riccall R.D.C.	—
Hornsea U.D.	—
YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING)	
Saltburn-by-the-Sea, U.D.C.	—
Scalby U.D.C.	—
Thornaby-on-Tees M.B.C.	—
Guisborough R.D.C.	—
YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING)	
Adwick-le-Street U.D.C.	—
Baildon U.D.C.	—
Bentley-with-Arksey U.D.C.	—
Bingley U.D.C.	—
Clayton U.D.C.	y
Elland U.D.C.—	
*No. 1	y
*No. 2	y
Norbury U.D.C.	—
Knaresborough U.D.C.	—
Linthwaite U.D.C.	y
Otley U.D.C.	z
Selby U.D.C.	—
Doncaster R.D.C.—	
Askern Area	—
Carcraft Area	—
Armthorpe Area	—
Hunslet R.D.C.—	
Templenewsam No. 1	z
Templenewsam No. 2	—
Oulton-with-Woodlesford No. 1	—
Oulton-with-Woodlesford No. 2	—
Rotherham R.D.C.—	
Laughton No. 1	—
Laughton No. 2	—
Treeton and District	—
Wickersley	—
Brampton Bierlow	—
Wharfedale R.D.C.	—
Burley-in-Wharfedale U.D.C.	—
Birstall U.D.C.	—
Springhead U.D.C.	—
Tadcaster R.D.C.	—
Saddleworth U.D.C.	—

WALES

DENBIGHSHIRE	Stage reached
Wrexham M.B.C.—	
*No. 1	y
*No. 2	y
Wrexham R.D.C.—	
Stansty, etc.	—
Broughton, etc.	—
Llay	—
FLINTSHIRE	
Hawarden R.D.C.	—
GLAMORGANSHIRE	
Bridgend U.D.C.	—
Neath M.B.C.—	
Part of Borough	—

Glamorganshire—contd.	Stage reached
Llantwit Lower, in Neath R.D.	—
Porthcawl U.D.C.	—
Cardiff R.D.C.—	
Scheme No. 2	—
Scheme No. 3	—
Cowbridge R.D.C.	—
Penarth U.D.C.	—
Penybont R.D.C.—	
Llangynwyd Middle	—
Newcastle Higher, etc.	—
Kenfig, etc.	—

* Combined and proceeding as one Scheme.

Obituary

M. J. T. HOMOLLE (HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBER).

It is with great regret that we have to announce the death of the distinguished French archæologist *M.* J. T. Homolle. In the course of a letter of appreciation of M. Homolle, published in *The Times* on 17 June, Sir Charles Walston writes :

I have just received the sad news of the death of M. Jean Theophile Homolle, in the seventy-sixth year of his most active and fruitful life in the cause of archæology, art, and general culture.

Homolle, as the excavator of Delos and Delphi, was perhaps the most eminent, learned and prolific of the great excavators of the past who have all died within recent years, among whom we must single out Hirschfeld and Trew (assisted by Furtwängler), who directed the German excavations of Olympia. In your issue of 3 February last appeared an obituary note on J. C. Hoppin, the eminent American archæologist, who, as one of my assistants at the excavations of the Argive Heraeum had promised to make some further excavations on that site in the immediate future. The late Richard Norton and the late Professor De Cou were, with Hopping, my chief assistants at Argos.

But Homolle and his work stand above all these in eminence. He was a student of the Ecole Normale in 1869, and then advanced to be a member of the School at Athens, of which, for many years, he was the Director. Before being appointed Director in 1891, he was for six years Professeur Suppléant at the College de France. He began the excavations of Delos in 1877, and carried them on until 1902, when his pupil, and subsequently his successor at Athens, M. Holleaux, completed them.

It was in 1892 that he began the direction of the great excavations at Delphi, at which Foucart and Haussoullier had already done preparatory work. It was during that period that I learnt to appreciate his high-minded generosity of spirit, for we were then rivals. Before 1892 it had been made clear to me that the French had no chance of gaining the concession to excavate Delphi. I then endeavoured to secure this concession for the American School, and notified my French colleagues and friends of my intention, agreeing to relinquish our claim should the French have any chance of success. Subsequently the French were successful and Homolle directed the great work.

Upon retiring from the School of Athens in 1904, Homolle was appointed Director of the National Museums, including the Louvre. It was during this tenure of office that, while he was away on his holiday, Leonardo's " La Gioconda " was stolen (and has since been restored). Homolle went back for a time to the School at Athens, and was then, in 1913, transferred to the headship of the great Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris, from which he only resigned a year ago.

PROPOSED " R.I.B.A. TRAVELLING STUDENTSHIP " TO MESOPOTAMIA.

The Excavations at Ur.

The following letter has been received by the Secretary of the Institute :—

Dear Mr. MacAlister,—I have been very much interested in what you tell me about the work which Mr. Leonard Woolley hopes to do at Ur, in the course of the coming winter. He appears to have in immediate prospect a piece of excavation which promises results of the greatest interest and importance, not only to archæologists and historians, but to architects and historians of architecture. The fascinating possibilities that are opened up by the exploration of what may turn out to be the Royal Palace of Ur ought to excite the enthusiastic interest of all who are concerned with the early history of our Art.

I understand that it will be of the greatest help to Mr. Woolley if he can be accompanied by a well-trained young architect to assist him on the technical side of the work. The sad loss of Mr. Francis Newton created a vacancy which it is the duty of the architectural profession to fill. I understand also that you have found an enthusiastic young architect with the necessary qualifications who is prepared to go out in the coming winter as Mr. Woolley's architectural assistant if the necessary funds can be provided.

I am anxious to help in this matter, and I should like to offer the sum of 40 guineas as the nucleus of a fund for providing the required sum of £400 which will enable the R.I.B.A. to send out this young architect as an " R.I.B.A. Travelling Student " to Mesopotamia.* I hope you will have no difficulty in obtaining other contributions which will rapidly provide the full amount required.—Yours very truly,

Halstead Best [F.].

St. John's Chambers, 87, Church Street, Blackpool, 8 June 1925.

* The Council of the Institute have approved of this Travelling Studentship, contributions to which will be gladly received by the Secretary.

A.B.S. SCHEME OF PROFESSIONAL INSURANCE.

Insurance to-day is a very complicated business and too much care cannot be exercised in the choice of an insurance company and of a policy. If, however, architects consult the Insurance Committee of the Architects' Benevolent Society, they are sure of obtaining competent guidance in all insurance matters. Especially favourable terms are secured by the Society, and every insurance negotiated through its agency results in a direct contribution to the Benevolent Fund. Enquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, A.B.S., 9 Conduit Street, W.

NOTES FROM THE MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL MEETING.

8 JUNE 1925.

THE R.I.B.A. VISITING BOARD.

The Report of the Board on the Department of Architecture, Surveying and Building of the Northern Polytechnic was approved by the Council and certain exemptions from the Intermediate Examination of the R.I.B.A. will be granted to students of this school.

L.C.C. SCHOLARSHIPS IN ARCHITECTURE.

As a result of representations made by the R.I.B.A. Conference on Prizes, the London County Council have decided that all applications for L.C.C. Scholarships in Architecture shall be referred to the Board of Architectural Education for a report on their order of merit.

THE MANCHESTER SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.

The new Articles of Association of the Manchester Society of Architects were approved by the Council under Bye-law 82.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS AND THE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.

At a meeting held on 18 June 1925, at 28, Bedford Square, the final stage of the amalgamation of the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Society of Architects was successfully completed.

The resolutions authorising the winding-up of the Society of Architects and the transfer of its surplus property to the R.I.B.A. were confirmed, and the process of voluntary liquidation will now begin.

The members of the Society have been transferred to the R.I.B.A.

It is proposed to celebrate the occasion, which is one of the greatest importance to the architectural profession, by entertaining the members of both bodies, now united, and their friends at a reception, which will probably be held in the R.I.B.A Galleries in the early autumn.

BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME.

DR. ASHBY'S RETIREMENT.

On the occasion of the retirement of Dr. Thomas Ashby from the Directorship of the British School at Rome, the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects have passed a special resolution expressing their appreciation of Dr. Ashby's valuable services to Architecture, to Architects, and to Students of Architecture during his long tenure of this position.

NEW R.I.B.A. COUNCIL.

Professor R. M. Butler, F.R.I.B.A., has been appointed to represent the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland on the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

In response to an inquiry with regard to the speech which Professor Beresford Pite made after the reading of Mr. Topham Forrest's paper on "The Architectural Development of American Cities" on 18 May, it should have been pointed out that the speech was published in the previous issue of the JOURNAL, p. 258, under the title of the "Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects," to which Professor Pite's remarks largely referred.

Notices

ELECTION OF MEMBERS, 30 NOVEMBER 1925.

Associates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship class are reminded that if they wish to take advantage of the election to take place on 30 November 1925 they should send the necessary nomination forms to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than 3 October.

LICENTIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP.

The attention of Licentiates is called to the provisions of Section IV., clause 4 (6) and (c. ii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925. Licentiates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship can obtain full particulars on application to the Secretary R.I.B.A.

HOLBROOK SCHOOL COMPETITION.

By permission of the Board of Admiralty the designs submitted by the competitors in the competition for the Royal Hospital School, Holbrook, near Ipswich, will be exhibited in the galleries of the R.I.B.A., 9, Conduit Street, London, W.1, from Tuesday, 30 June, to Saturday, 4 July 1925 inclusive. (Hours: 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Saturday 2 p.m.)

Designs submitted by the following competitors will be exhibited:

Messrs. Adshead, Topham and Adshead.
Messrs. Buckland and Haywood.
Mr. E. Vincent Harris.
Messrs. W. and T. R. Milburn.
Messrs. Nicholas and Dixon Spain.
Messrs. Marshall Mackenzie and Son.

THE R.I.B.A. STATUTORY EXAMINATION.

The attention of architectural students is called to the Statutory Examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects. The Building Acts require every candidate for a District Surveyorship to hold the certificate of competency of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

In addition to certificates of competency for the office of District Surveyor under the Metropolitan Building Acts, certificates of competency for Building Surveyors under the Public Health Acts are also granted.

The Royal Institute of British Architects Examination qualifying for candidature as a Building Surveyor under Local Authority has recently been adopted by the Building Surveyors' Association as the examination for membership of their Association.

The Royal Institute of British Architects Statutory Examination was started in 1856, and from that date to 1914 an average number of five candidates passed each year. From the list of these candidates it is seen that many Architects in the past have sat for it who have never applied for a District Surveyorship or for a Building Surveyorship, but have taken the Examination as a qualification for private practice.

A knowledge of the Building Acts is of great use to provincial Architects, as well as to Architects practising in the metropolitan area. It is often found that when provincial Architects start building in London, their designs have to be modified to meet the requirements of the London Building Acts.

The Examination is a thorough test of a knowledge of the Building Acts and Building Construction, and requires a careful study of these subjects, with which every Architect ought to be acquainted.

IAN MACALISTER, *Secretary*.

THE R.I.B.A. ANNUAL CONFERENCE
NEWCASTLE AND DURHAM.
8 TO 11 JULY 1925.

All members and students of the R.I.B.A. and all members of the Architectural Association and of the Allied Societies are cordially invited to attend the Conference (see full particulars enclosed with the issue of the JOURNAL on 13 June).

Members of the R.I.B.A. and Allied Societies who propose attending the Conference are reminded of the following railway travelling facilities that are available:

From London to Durham a tourist ticket is issued, available for two months and with facilities for breaking the journey at all important points, for 58s. 3d. (3rd class).

From London to Newcastle the ordinary return fare is 67s. 10d.; but members could take a tourist ticket to Whitley Bay for 68s., enabling them to break their journey at Newcastle either going or returning, and by which they can, if desired, go on to the coast at any time within the period of two months.

Mr. Alfred Myers, railway agent, of 343, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C., will be pleased to advise members who propose travelling from London and other centres, and also to issue tickets and book seats on application to him.

Competitions

SEVENOAKS U.D.C. HOUSING COMPETITION.

Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects must not take part in the above Competition because the conditions are not in accordance with the published Regulations of the Royal Institute for Architectural Competitions.

PROPOSED FIRE AND POLICE STATION, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Premiums £500, £300 and £100 respectively are offered. Assessor Mr. Percy S. Worthington, F.R.I.B.A. Conditions may be obtained on or before 4 July 1925 by depositing £2 2s. Designs to be sent in not later than 8 October 1925. Apply A. M. Oliver, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

MORLEY WAR MEMORIAL COMPETITION.

Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects must not take part in the above Competition because the conditions are not in accordance with the published Regulations of the Royal Institute for Architectural Competitions.

COVENTRY HOSPITAL COMPETITION.

The Competitions Committee desire to call the attention of Members to the fact that the Conditions of the above Competition are not in accordance with the Regulations of the R.I.B.A. The Competitions Committee are in negotiation with the promoters in the hope of securing an amendment. In the meantime Members are advised to take no part in the competition.

WOLVERHAMPTON AND STAFFORDSHIRE HOSPITAL.

Proposed out-patient and casualty department, to be erected in Cleveland Road, Wolverhampton. Assessor, Mr. T. R. Milburn, F.R.I.B.A. Premiums £200, £150, and £100. Last day for questions, June 27th. Designs to be sent in not later than September 5th, 1925. Conditions obtainable by depositing £1 1s.

GOWER R.D.C. HOUSING COMPETITION.

Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects must not take part in the above Competition because the conditions are not in accordance with the published Regulations of the Royal Institute for Architectural Competitions.

PROPOSED EXTENSION TO THE SHIREHOUSE, NORWICH.

Closing date for receiving designs 1 July 1925. Assessor, Mr. Godfrey Pinkerton, F.R.I.B.A. Premiums £150, £100, and £50. Apply to the Clerk of the County Council, Shire Hall, Norwich.

COMPETITION FOR A HIGH BRIDGE OVER COPENHAGEN HARBOUR.

Copenhagen Municipality hereby invite participation in an International Competition in connection with a High Bridge over Copenhagen Harbour.

The Municipality have set apart a sum of 35,000 kroner to be expended in prizes. There will be three prizes, the value of which will be fixed by a Judgment Committee consisting of Members of the Council, together with technicians chosen by the Municipality, the (Danish) Institute of Civil Engineers and the (Danish) Society of Architects. The largest prize will be at least 15,000 kroner.

Programme and particulars in Danish and English can be procured after 1 February 1925, from the City Engineer's Office, Town Hall, Copenhagen B, against a deposit of kr. 100.

The deposit is repayable after the judging, or previously if the drawings, particulars, etc., are returned in good condition. Projects to be delivered to the City Engineers Directorate, Town Hall, before mid-day, 1 September 1925.

After judgment the competing projects will be publicly exhibited at the Town Hall, Copenhagen.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.
COMPETITION FOR THE SELECTION OF A PLAN WITH A VIEW TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF A CONFERENCE HALL FOR THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AT GENEVA.

The League of Nations will shortly hold a competition for the selection of a plan with a view to the construction of a Conference Hall at Geneva. The competition will be open to architects who are nationals of States Members of the League of Nations.

An International Jury consisting of well-known architects will examine the plans submitted and decide their order of merit.

A sum of 100,000 Swiss francs will be placed at the disposal of the Jury to be divided among the architects submitting the best plans.

A programme of the Competition when ready will be despatched from Geneva, and Governments and competitors will receive their copies at the same time. Copies for distant countries will be despatched first.

The British Government will receive a certain number of free copies. These will be deposited at the Royal Institute of British Architects, and application should be made to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., 9, Conduit Street, W.1, by intending competitors.

Single copies can be procured direct from The Secretary-General of the League of Nations at Geneva, for the sum of 20 Swiss francs, payable in advance, but will not be forwarded until after the Government copies have been despatched.

On the nomination of the President of the Royal Institute, Sir John Burnet, A.R.A., has been appointed as the British representative on the Jury of assessors.

THE NEW INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND, BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

An International Competition has been promoted for the Argentine Institution for the Blind, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.

A small number of copies of the Conditions have been deposited in the R.I.B.A. Library for the information of British Architects who may desire to compete.

A booklet containing the full text of the conditions with other information (translated from the Spanish) and a plan of the ground on which the Institution is to be erected is available for inspection at the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 42), 35 Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1.

Members' Column

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

. Messrs. E. Keynes Purchase and Roland Welch have now moved their offices from 20 and 22 Maddox Street to 3 and 5 Maddox Street, W.1.

PRACTICE FOR SALE.

Architect's and Surveyor's Practice, old and well established, possessing valuable agencies, in Lancashire town, for sale. Owner contemplates early retirement for health reasons, will consider temporary partnership with succession on terms.—Box No. 6,890, c.o. The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1.

Practice.—Established, in rapidly growing seaside resort, excellent modern offices, leading thoroughfare. Suit young Associate. Good reasons for disposal.—Box 1,965, c.o. The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

OFFICE ACCOMMODATION WANTED

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Minutes XVI

Session 1924–25.

At the Sixteenth General Meeting (Ordinary) of the Session 1924–25, held on Monday, 22 June 1925, at 8.30 p.m., Mr. J. Alfred Gotch, President, in the chair, the attendance book was signed by 46 Fellows (including 18 members of the Council), 18 Associates (including 2 members of the Council), 6 Licentiates, 4 Hon. Associates, and a large number of visitors.

The minutes of the meeting held on 8 June 1925, having been published in the Journal, were taken as read, confirmed and signed by the President.

The Honorary Secretary announced the decease of the following member :

Mr. William Thomas Margetts, elected Licentiate 1911.

On the motion of the Honorary Secretary it was

Resolved that the regrets of the Institute for the loss of this member be recorded on the minutes of the meeting and that a message of sympathy and condolence be conveyed to the relatives.

The following members attending for the first time since their election or transfer were formally admitted by the President :

Messrs. Rodney H. Alsop [*F.*], Professor R. M. Butler [*F.*], H. L. Cabuche [*F.*], W. J. McWilliams [*F.*], Victor Wilkins [*F.*].

The President delivered an address on the presentation of the Royal Gold Medal to Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., LL.D.

Mr. Cass Gilbert (Hon. Corresponding Member), Past President of the American Institute of Architects, and Mr. D. Everett Waid, President of the American Institute of Architects, also spoke.

Having been invested with the medal, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott expressed his thanks for the honour conferred upon him and delivered a brief address.

On the motion of Mr. E. Guy Dawber, Vice-President, a vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to the outgoing President for the important services he has rendered to the Institute and the profession during his tenure of office.

The President having responded, the proceedings terminated at 9.15 p.m.

At a Special General Meeting of the Session 1924–25, held on Monday, 22 June 1925, immediately after the Ordinary General Meeting above recorded and similarly constituted, with the exception of the guests who had been requested to retire, the President announced that the meeting had been summoned for the purpose of confirming the following resolutions passed at the Special General Meeting held on 8 June 1925 for the amendment of Bye-law 29.

(1) That Bye-law 29 (*d*) be amended by the addition of the following words :

" Provided always that in the event of the representative nominated by any such Society being absent from the United Kingdom such Society shall be entitled to nominate a member of the Council of the Royal Institute for the time being who is practising in the United Kingdom to represent it upon the Council during the absence of the representative first so nominated as aforesaid."

(2) That Bye-law 29 be amended by the addition of the following words after paragraph (*g*) :

" (*h*) The chairman for the time being of each of the four Standing Committees referred to in Bye-law 52."

(3) That the necessary steps be taken to obtain the sanction of the Privy Council to such additions to Bye-law 29 as are required to give effect to these resolutions.

The confirming resolution was moved from the chair and passed by a unanimous vote.

The Special General Meeting then terminated.

R.I.B.A. JOURNAL.

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